

From 700-0- year 12

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,700

PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1972

Established 1887



OLYMPIC OPENING—Colored balloons dot the skyline, several bands start playing and the athletes start marching on the partially carpeted Makomania skating rink in Sapporo, Japan, yesterday as the XIII Winter Olympics were officially opened. Activities were largely ceremonial, but there was some action. Details, Page 13.

Ulster Civil Rights Leaders Plan Another Mass March on Sunday

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Northern Ireland civil rights leaders today announced a massive march on Sunday, one week after 13 Roman Catholic men were killed by British soldiers at a protest in Londonderry.

The illegal march, in the border town of Newry, is to take place despite the pleas of the British and Northern Ireland governments.

Prime Minister Edward Heath made a dramatic appeal today to Premier Jack Lynch of the Irish Republic and Roman Catholic Church leaders in Ireland and England to use their influence to have the march called off.

At the same time, the army's joint security committee in Northern Ireland, made up of senior officers and Protestant political figures, announced that firm measures would be taken against the demonstrators. All marches have been banned in Northern Ireland by Prime Minister Brian Faulkner.

Mr. Heath's unusual move in sending letters to Mr. Lynch as well as William Cardinal Conway, the Primate of All Ireland, and John Cardinal Heenan, leader of the Catholic Church in England and Wales, underlined the fears of new violence in Northern Ireland.

Today, at a crowded press conference in a Belfast hotel, four young Catholic leaders—all under 30—announced the details of the march, which will be silent.

"This is a nonviolent civil rights march," said Kevin Boyce, a former Queens University student here who has meticulously studied accounts of Martin Luther King's march at Selma, Ala. "We are not searching for a confrontation with the army. It will be a peaceful and effective demonstration unless, that is, the British government intends

to use its army to conduct a massacre of peaceful demonstrators. It's typical of Tory attitudes that Mr. Heath addressed his remarks to Cardinal Conway and

● **Dublin Premier Jack Lynch** blames a "dangerous" minority for the "burning" of the British Embassy. — Page 2.

Cardinal Heenan. Our demands are not sectarian. They are civil rights demands, affecting everyone.

"The Catholics' civil rights demands, however, are clearly overshadowed by the anger and mourning that now engulf the minority community in Northern

Ireland, a province where two-thirds of the population is Protestant.

Last Sunday, a march by Catholics in Londonderry turned into one of the most violent episodes in the history of Northern Ireland. British troops, saying that they were targets of sniper attacks and nail bombs, opened fire and killed 13 men. The outraged Catholic community said that the British action was unprovoked.

The decision to adhere to the scheduled march in Newry was made after heated discussions among Catholic leaders and some pressure by clergymen to cancel the demonstration. What had

France, Israel Near Accord Over Mirages

By Henry Ginger

PARIS, Feb. 3 (NYT).—France and Israel were reported by reliable diplomatic sources today to be close to an agreement by which payments for 50 Mirage fighter planes sold to Israel, but held in France by an embargo, would be reimbursed with interest.

The agreement, expected to be signed next week, will remove a major strain in French-Israeli relations. But the Israelis were reported to be somewhat pessimistic that any concrete advances to them would be forthcoming.

Israel will get back the \$50 million it paid for the Mirages plus 8 percent interest. But in agreeing last fall to give up its claims to the planes after four years of bitter litigation, the Israeli government had hoped for a new deal in relations by which France would halt what are considered to be hostile actions against Israeli interests.

Strictly Mirages
The French were understood to have kept the talks strictly on the Mirage issue. What took place in talks at a technical level was bargaining over money and the conditions of paying it.

The only exception was an hour's talk between President Pompidou and Israeli Ambassador Asher Ben Natan that covered the Middle East situation in general. But this meeting, which did nothing to change the character of the conversations, did not change the basic French attitude.

The Israelis were expected to accept a French proposal to reimburse the money with credits for purchases in France. The planes will be turned over to the French Air Force.

Ordered before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, at a time when France was Israel's major military supplier, the planes were suddenly kept back by President de Gaulle when the war broke out. His act was ostensibly part

Senate Restores \$100 Million in Alliance Funds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP).—The Senate voted yesterday to restore a \$100 million cut by its Appropriations Committee from Alliance for Progress loans for Latin America.

The action came as it began consideration of a foreign aid appropriations bill that is far below the Nixon administration's request.

The bill seeks to transfer a considerable amount of U.S. aid to international organizations such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

With the addition of the \$100 million, the bill includes \$2.2 billion for foreign economic and military aid plus another \$724 million for multilateral aid and related programs such as the Peace Corps—an overall total of \$2.9 billion dollars.

The House voted \$2.6 billion for foreign economic and military aid in a bill totaling \$3 billion, while the administration sought \$3.8 billion for aid and a total of \$4.3 billion.



TERRORIST TARGET—Litter from a clothing and carpet store in Londonderry covers the sidewalk after bombing yesterday afternoon. British soldiers, right, survey the scene.

Reds Soften Their Peace Bid, Call U.S. Plan 'Unacceptable'

U.S. to Give Close Study To the Shift

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP).—The United States is flexible on the composition of a caretaker government that would run South Vietnam before elections there, as outlined in the U.S. proposal for ending the war, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today.

Washington is flexible also on the point, preceding the elections, at which President Nguyen Van Thieu would resign his office, Mr. Rogers said in an unscheduled news conference.

Under the U.S. plan, Mr. Thieu has agreed to step down 30 days before the election, which would be held six months after a negotiated peace is signed with North Vietnam. The Communists have asserted that while remaining in office that long, Mr. Thieu could arrange to succeed himself or the election of a puppet regime.

Of the revised Viet Cong peace proposal, presented in Paris today, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that it contains some "new language" and careful study will be accorded it.

He said that the text of the plan had not yet reached the White House, nor had a report on it by William J. Porter, the chief U.S. negotiator at the talks in the French capital.

The Nixon administration plans to "study carefully the exchanges today," Mr. Ziegler stated.

Nothing that President Nixon met for 45 minutes this morning with Ellsworth Bunker, U.S. am-



William P. Rogers

bassador in Saigon, Mr. Ziegler said that the envoy was returning to his post there and, while not taking Mr. Thieu a formal message from Mr. Nixon, he will tell Mr. Thieu of his talks with Mr. Nixon here.

Mr. Rogers, at his news conference, called today's Communist proposals in Paris largely a repetition of previous offers, but with some clarifications.

He said that the United States considered it noteworthy that the Communists have not rejected Mr. Nixon's plan. The secretary of state said that there had been a tremendously favorable response around the world to the Nixon plan, which Mr. Rogers said represented the "outer limits" beyond which the President would not go.

The secretary again stressed the U.S. view that North Vietnam

Offer Talks With Saigon After Thieu

By Henry Ginger

PARIS, Feb. 3 (NYT).—The Vietnamese Communists today called American peace proposals "unacceptable." They presented a new formulation of their own plan—an offer seemingly more conciliatory to the Saigon administration.

The Viet Cong, with North Vietnamese support, called for the immediate resignation of President Nguyen Van Thieu and said they would then enter into negotiation with the Saigon administration if it changed its policy of waging war and repression.

The basic demands for total and unconditional American withdrawal and for a change in the Saigon regime were maintained. But it was left to President Nixon to propose a date for withdrawal and only Mr. Thieu was singled out for exclusion from a political role in South Vietnam. The United States was not directly asked to oust him as it had been in the past.

The South Vietnamese delegation daily rejected the Communist proposals while the Americans appeared more cautious.

In the session, William J. Porter, the U.S. chief delegate, threw a barrage of questions at the Communists but received no direct replies. Stephen Ledogar, the press spokesman for the American delegation, told newsmen: "They kept telling us to study this new initiative. There



Nguyen Van Thieu

is nothing to study, not until we have some idea of what, if anything, it means. On the face of it, it means nothing."

Later Mr. Ledogar made it clear that some studying would go on. He said he saw a hardening in the military proposals but on the political side "we will have to study it." He also said that he was interested in Communist motives that might hold out a possibility for negotiations.

"If the other side is interested in exchanging information, there is room for progress," Mr. Ledogar said. "If the other side is interested in some face-lifting of their public position, then there is not much hope."

The belief was general that, at the least, the Communists were on a propaganda counteroffensive to regain whatever ground they may have lost by President

SALT Called Stymied Over Missile Subs

VIENNA, Feb. 3 (NYT).—The decision to end the current round of Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms was made Tuesday primarily because of a deadlock over submarine-based missiles, a reliable source reported yesterday.

The disagreement arose last month, it was reported, when the Soviet Union strongly opposed any limitation on such arms. In contrast with the Soviet lead in intercontinental ballistic missiles, said to be 1,500 to 1,654, the United States is said to be still ahead in missile-launching submarines.

The source said that the problem of limiting anti-ballistic or defensive missiles was also causing difficulties as a result of a continued Soviet demand for the same number of ABMs—300—would be allowed the United States for defense of two ICBM-launching sites.

The United States, which had originally proposed a quota for itself of 300 ABMs for the defense of three sites, informed the Soviet Union last fall that it would agree to 300 for two sites.

Russian Switch
The original U.S. proposal had offered the Soviet Union a choice of 300 for launching sites or 100 for the defense of Moscow. However, the Russians, after having favored 100 for Moscow, have been adamant in recent talks here in demanding parity—100 ABMs for the capital, where it says it already has 64 missiles installed, and 100 for one of its ICBM sites.

The next phase of the arms talks is expected to begin in Helsinki around March 15. A decision on the date is due at tomorrow's final session of the current round.

There is no doubt, however, about returning to Helsinki, it was said, since both sides have asked their ambassadors there to make the hotel arrangements. The Finnish government was reportedly informed several days ago of the plan to return to Helsinki. The negotiations began in Helsinki in November, 1969, and have since alternated between the two capitals.

Malta Talks Set Stage For Top-Level Parley

VALLETTA, Feb. 3 (AP).—Officials of the British Defense Ministry and the Maltese government held talks this afternoon on a new agreement for use of the island's military bases.

The discussions are designed to prepare the ground for a four-meeting in Rome next week between Britain's Defense Secretary Lord Carrington and Maltese premier Dom Mintoff.

Sees Majority Rule Perverted

Agnew Opposes U.S. Funding Of Suits Against Officeholders

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (NYT).—In steps likely to trigger heated national legal debate, Vice-President Agnew has opened a challenge to the right of poor people, using federally paid lawyers, to sue publicly elected officials.

A spokesman said yesterday that Mr. Agnew "is undertaking a serious national study" of the federal Legal Services program, particularly the issue of federally funded suits against agencies of government.

Two White House budget officials went to the national Legal Services headquarters yesterday to ask how federal funds can be cut out from local offices.

"The questions were clinically neutral, but how could we help but feel intimidated?" one employee said afterward.

Another indication of Mr. Agnew's activity in this sphere was contained in a transcript of his meeting Tuesday concerning a poor people's suit against the city of Camden, N.J.

Housing Issue
The suit, brought by poor blacks and Puerto Ricans, seeks to force the provision of relocation housing for people displaced by two urban-renewal projects.

The suit, begun in August, 1970, has blocked construction on the projects.

At the meeting Tuesday, Mr. Agnew said: "My situation in this case is because the Nixon administration philosophically believes in the right of state and local officials, properly representing the people in an area, to carry out what they campaigned to do and were elected to do."

If political minorities are able to prevent such officials from carrying out their programs, "we have perverted the entire concept of democracy, which is a majority government," Mr. Agnew said.

It was the Tuesday meeting that led Fred Speaker, the chief federal anti-poverty lawyer, to accuse Mr. Agnew of political interference in the Camden case.

The transcript recorded a sharp exchange between Mr. Speaker and the Vice-President, following which Mr. Agnew said: "I want you to be clearly on notice that I'm not satisfied. I'm not talking only about the problem of the city of Camden; I'm not satisfied with the whole ball of wax" concerning Legal Services, an arm of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The Vice-President's expressions brought to the surface once more a bitter philosophical difference that has ignited repeated contro-

U.S., EEC Trade Conference Deadlocked on Quid Pro Quo

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3 (NYT).—U.S. and Common Market negotiators deadlocked here tonight on the critical trade talks that the Nixon administration has made a prerequisite for congressional ratification of a gold bill fixing the new price of gold at \$38 an ounce.

Neither U.S. trade negotiator William D. Eberle nor Common Market negotiators looked particularly happy following today's events. The Common Market negotiating team stuck steadfastly to its position that there must be a quid pro quo for any EEC trade concessions, namely some U.S. tariff reductions.

"At this point, I just don't know what the outcome will be," said Mr. Eberle following today's meeting. But he reiterated that regardless of the outcome the

administration planned to send the gold bill to Congress next week.

The implications were clear to all: Without a satisfactory agreement, Congress might pass a "dirty gold bill," that is, one with some protectionist trade riders.

"I have to make a report to Congress next week," Mr. Eberle said. "I hope it's positive, but if it's negative then it will be negative."

Mr. Eberle will meet again with EEC officials tomorrow morning. He said he would be leaving for Washington by tomorrow afternoon.

Common Market officials made it plain that today's session was just as unsatisfactory for them. They complained bitterly of Mr. Eberle's refusal to negotiate U.S. trade concessions. They also objected to an apparent U.S. resistance to the community's desire to enter into long-term international commodity agreements.

Nixon Asks Ban On Stolen Art

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—President Nixon today asked the Senate to ratify an international convention to prohibit the illicit movement of stolen national art treasures throughout the world.

The convention was adopted on Nov. 14, 1970, at the 16th general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The President said the illicit movement of national art treasures had become a matter of serious concern in the world community, with many countries losing important cultural property through theft and illegal exportation.



Spiro T. Agnew

Blames a 'Small Minority'

Dublin Premier Condemns Burning of British Embassy

By Henry Kamm

DUBLIN, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Premier Jack Lynch, speaking to an emergency session of parliament, condemned today the men who set fire to the British Embassy as a "small minority who under the cloak of patriotism seek to

overthrow the institutions of this state." The British Ambassador, Sir John Peck, and members of his staff searched through the rubble of the gutted building, and a number of shops and offices stood during yesterday's rioting boarded up their broken windows. But Dublin returned to calm after the worst outbreak of anti-British feeling here since Ireland was partitioned.

The premier told the Dail, or parliament, that he had expressed the government's regret to Sir John when the ambassador called on him this morning, and renewed an assurance that Ireland would make full compensation for the loss. Preliminary estimates put the loss at £150,000, or \$390,000.

The ambassador was also reported to have presented to the premier a message from Prime Minister Edward Heath asking him to use his influence to keep a protest march scheduled for Sunday in the Northern Irish border town of Newry from turning into a tragedy, like that which took the lives of 13 persons in Londonderry last Sunday.

Urges Troop Pullout

In his speech, Mr. Lynch expressed a hope that the Newry demonstration could take place "within the law" and prove equally effective. This was viewed here as a caution to make Sunday's gathering a meeting rather than a march.

In a statement issued after his address, the premier repeated an earlier call on the British government to withdraw immediately all troops from Northern Ireland. Their removal, he said, would preclude a repetition at Newry of the Londonderry events.

Mr. Lynch's strictures against those whom he described as subversive were stated in strong terms, indicative of the concern he is known to feel over the strength of the Irish Republican Army and extremist groups here. The black beret of the outlawed IRA was openly worn by many of the demonstrators at the British Embassy yesterday.

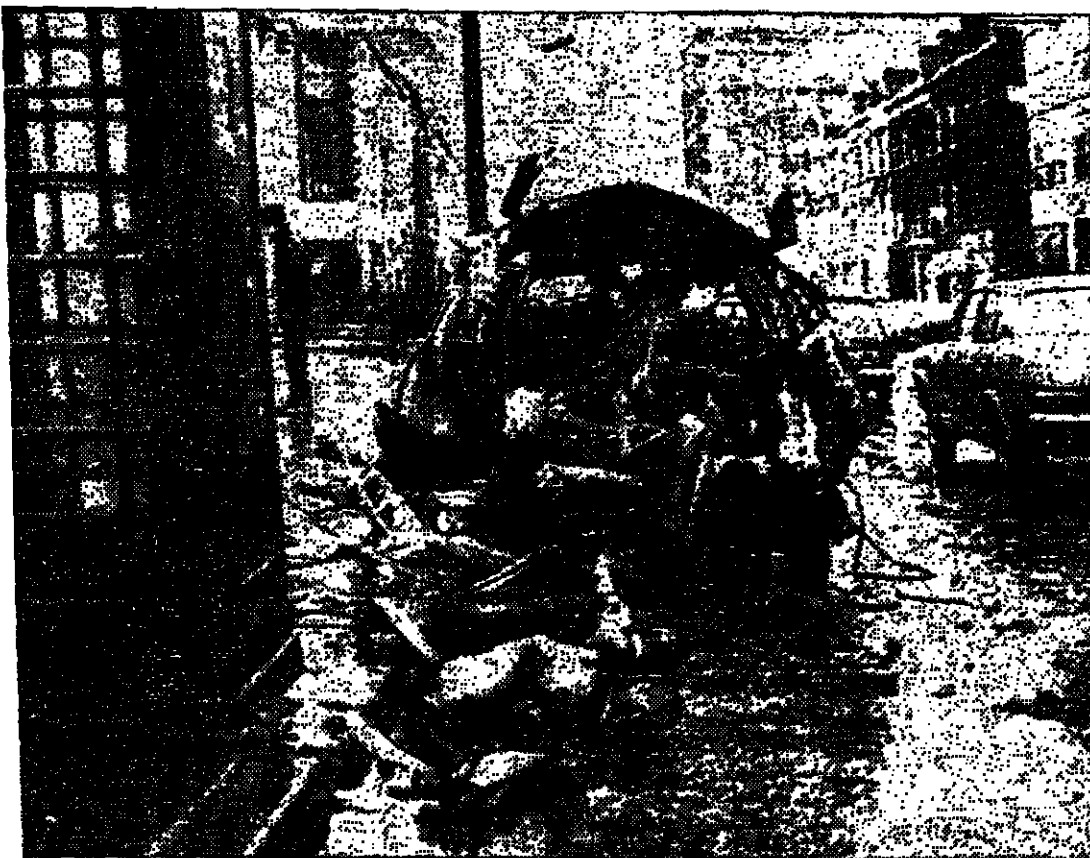
The premier accused them of "intimidating people," and warned:

"These organizations are not to have a free hand here to do what they like by way of intimidation and destruction. To usurp the functions of the government will meet with no toleration."

Appealing for calm, Mr. Lynch described the present situation as "a test for our maturity as a nation," and called on Irishmen to show the world that they could meet the crisis with "dignity and restraint."

A number of deputies expressed dissatisfaction with what they considered the excessive moderation of the premier's speech. A dissenting member of the premier's Fianna Fail party, Neil Blaney, characterized the government's policy as "a puny beginning" and said it should demand that all those with Irish blood in Northern Ireland resign from government service, the police force and the army.

Despite such expressions, the mood of Dublin appeared subdued after yesterday's turmoil. Many persons expressed anger at the "fooligans" who provoked the property damage for which the Irish taxpayer will have to pay.



BELFAST BOOBY CAR—One of the many cars that were loaded with bombs by terrorists on Wednesday and then were parked in different areas throughout the city.

Ulster Faces New March This Sunday

(Continued from Page 1)

been intended as a relatively small march before Londonderry has now mushroomed into a major protest.

Civil rights leaders said today that as many as 20,000 marchers were expected in Newry, some of them from across the border in the Irish Republic. Officials said that at least 300 stewards would seek to keep the mile-and-a-half march under control. It is intended to end with a rally, at which speakers will include Bernard Devlin, the militant Catholic member of the British Parliament, and local civil rights leaders.

Ulster Blast Kills One

BELFAST, Feb. 3 (UPI).—A bomb left outside a pub frequented by Roman Catholics in rural Stewartstown exploded without warning shortly before midnight, demolishing the two-story building, killing one person and injuring all seven others in the bar. Five of the seven were seriously hurt.

The army did not immediately identify the victim, who brought the British-governed province's death toll since 1969 to 235.

In Londonderry, eight persons were injured, one seriously when gunmen bombed a clothing store which refused to close yesterday for the funeral of the 13 victims of last Sunday.

In Belfast troops fired rubber bullets into rioting youths in the Catholic Andersonstown stronghold. Elsewhere in the city troops came under sporadic fire from snipers shooting from Catholic housing estates.

Viet Cong Ease Peace Offer, Call U.S. Bid 'Unacceptable'

(Continued from Page 1)

Nixon's disclosures last week of secret and sustained efforts by his foreign-policy and security adviser, Henry Kissinger, to find common ground for an agreement. The efforts came to a halt last November when Hanoi informed Washington that Le Duc Tho, the ranking North Vietnamese official concerned with the negotiations, would not come to an agreed meeting Nov. 20, ostensibly for health reasons.

The eight-point American peace proposal, first discussed in the Kissinger talks with the North Vietnamese calls for American withdrawal six months after an overall peace agreement. It also calls for elections under a commission in which the Communists would participate. Moreover, Mr. Thieu would resign one month before the election.

Xuan Thuy, the chief Hanoi delegate, who participated in some of the secret talks with White House adviser Henry Kissinger, declared at the conference table that the proposals were "a plan to pursue a policy of Vietnamization of the war" and to prolong the war itself.

"Such a plan is, of course, unacceptable for all persons of conscience devoted to independence, freedom and peace," Mr. Thuy declared.

The Viet Cong proposals were made public in a statement broadcast from Hanoi last night and presented to the conference today by Nguyen Van Thien, the chief Viet Cong delegate.

The statement said that the Red's Provisional Revolutionary Government was "specifying the two key problems in its seven-

point solution." First, the "United States government must advance a precise date for the complete withdrawal from South Vietnam of all troops, military advisers and personnel, arms and equipment of the United States and of other foreign countries in the American camp without putting any condition whatever. This deadline shall also be that of the liberation of all military personnel of all parties and of civilians captured in the war (including the American pilots captured in North Vietnam)."

Ly Van Sau, the Viet Cong spokesman, called the proposal new because up to now his side had proposed a withdrawal date for the United States to accept. But experienced observers failed to see much novelty since the Viet Cong had usually accompanied their proposal with the suggestion that if it was not acceptable then the United States should itself suggest a "reasonable" date.

The Americans saw a hardening of the Communist position because it made no mention of a cease-fire, as the standing seven-point proposal does in Point No. 1 or as the nine-point North Vietnamese plan, put to the United States secretly last June, does in point No. 7. Today's formulation also did not specify parallel liberation of prisoners as troops are being withdrawn, as previous proposals have.

The point on a political solution differed markedly in language from previous plans. The Viet Cong's seven-point plan calls on the United States to cease support for "the bellicose group headed by Nguyen Van Thien," and says the various religious, political and social forces would form "a new administration favoring peace, independence, neutrality and democracy." The Viet Cong would negotiate with this new administration for the formation of a tripartite coalition that would also include other political elements.

Other Demands

The new proposal, in addition to calling for Mr. Thieu's resignation, says the Saigon administration must end "its bellicose policy, which has apparatuses of repression and coercion against the population, put an end to the policy of pacification, dissolve the concentration camps, liberate persons arrested for political reasons and guarantee the democratic freedoms stipulated by the 1954 Geneva accords on Vietnam."

The absence of a call for a new administration struck observers although there have been efforts in the past by Communists to isolate Mr. Thieu from other members of the official South Vietnamese political apparatus.

Mr. Rogers decided: "We are prepared to negotiate on the basis of the proposal President Nixon has made. We have also indicated we would be flexible if the other side is interested. We think it offers a way out."

"We will negotiate in public or in any other way that would seem productive," he said.

POW Offer Awaited

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The United States is willing to consider any serious North Vietnamese proposal concerning the

Kissinger's View

End to Secret U.S.-Hanoi Talks Linked to Defeat of Aid Bill

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Henry A. Kissinger has expressed the view that the Senate defeat of the foreign aid bill last Oct. 29 was among a number of factors that led to the suspension of the secret negotiations between the United States and North Vietnam in November.

Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, told an unpublished meeting of relatives of American prisoners of war last Friday that the unexpected Senate defeat of the aid measure might have led the North Vietnamese to believe that United States economic support for the Saigon government would be ended shortly without any concession by Hanoi in the negotiations.

Three weeks after the Senate vote the North Vietnamese suddenly reversed themselves and decided to send a member of the Politburo to a meeting scheduled for Nov. 20.

Mr. Kissinger addressed the relatives in a private meeting at the White House. It was one of a series of sessions he has held with them during the last year to explain the administration's policy on the war.

In other conversations in the last week Mr. Kissinger expressed the view that many factors may have influenced the North Vietnamese decision, including these:

● The negative international reaction to the one-man South Vietnamese election on Oct. 3, North Vietnam may have believed that the spectacle of an unopposed election might intensify anti-war sentiment in the United States and erode support for Mr. Nixon's continued backing of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

● The pace of the withdrawal of U.S. troops. The withdrawals announced during the period may have persuaded the North Vietnamese that the American involvement was headed toward an early conclusion regardless of the progress of the Paris talks. Implicit in the theory that the defeat of the aid bill may have contributed to the North Vietnamese reversal is the suggestion that the bipartisan coalition—anti-war senators, liberals disillusioned with foreign aid, and fiscal conservatives—might have accelerated the process of obstacles to the secret peace talks.

No Speculation

Perhaps to avoid that implication, Mr. Kissinger has declined to speculate in public on the North Vietnamese motive in announcing that Le Duc Tho, a senior Politburo member, was unable to attend the Nov. 20 session because of illness. The United States responded that the meeting could serve no useful purpose without him, the theory being that lower-level officials could not make substantive decisions.

Hanoi did offer to send Xuan Thuy, the head of the Paris negotiations team, but the United States declined. As a result each side has accused the other of breaking off and thereby deadlocking the talks. It was on Nov. 17, three weeks after the defeat of the aid bill and while the debate on the merits of the program was still raging, that North Vietnam advised the United States that Mr. Tho was ill. A reduced version of the measure was passed by the House of Representatives and sent to the White House on Jan. 25.

Mr. Kissinger outlined his views during a two-hour ques-

tion-and-answer session with 35 wives and relatives of prisoners. His audience included the leaders of the major organizations of prisoners' families, including the board of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia.

According to a source familiar with the meeting, Mr. Kissinger was applauded. Later he was thanked on behalf of the families for his efforts over the last 30 months, disclosed last week to the President, to negotiate settlement of the war.

The families were asked to hold Mr. Kissinger's remarks in strict confidence.

In Central Highlands

U.S. Aide Sees Hanoi Ready To Sacrifice 10,000 Over Tet

SAIGON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The North Vietnamese are prepared to sacrifice 10,000 men in their upcoming Tet offensive in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam, the top U.S. official in the region said today.

But John Paul Vann, a civilian with a decade of experience in Vietnam, said the offensive would not be of the intensity reached in the devastating 1968 action. He also said he was satisfied that "the government of Vietnam is better prepared than ever before for the fighting."

He predicted attacks against South Vietnamese border camps and said some intelligence sources indicate a major thrust against Kontum city, 290 miles north of Saigon.

Mr. Vann said 50,000 Communist troops would be involved in the highlands fighting, which was expected to spread over the provinces of Kontum, Pleiku and Binh Dinh. The three form a triangle that spreads across the width of Vietnam from the

War Casualties Down Slightly

SAIGON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—South Vietnamese and Communist casualties in the Vietnam war dropped slightly last week.

South Vietnamese casualties fell to 232 killed and 661 wounded, compared with 328 killed and 624 wounded the previous week.

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong losses were given as 929 killed, a drop of 48 from the previous seven-day period.

A U.S. command spokesman said five Americans were killed and 22 wounded in the week ending last Saturday compared with two killed and 30 wounded the preceding week.

Hands-Off Stand by U.S. In Irish Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

killing of 13 civilians by British troops in Sunday's violence, would probably increase efforts to get it adopted.

In Boston, meanwhile, protests over the deaths in Ulster were staged yesterday at the State House and, for the second day, at the British Consulate.

House Speaker David M. Bartley, a Democrat, was forced to clear the visitors' gallery in the State House of Representatives when demonstrators demanded an immediate vote on a resolution urging the withdrawal of troops from Northern Ireland.

Washington Bomb Threat

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—An audience of 2,700, including the British ambassador to Washington, Lord Cromer, were evacuated from the concert hall of the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts last night following a bomb threat.

The audience was attending a performance of the regimental band and massed pipers of the Scots Guards.

The audience left the hall for about 35 minutes while a search was made. No bombs were found.

Daley Sending \$50,000

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Mayor Richard Daley today renewed his charge that British troops in Northern Ireland were "stormtroopers" and announced he was sending \$50,000 to help the families of victims of the disorders in Ulster.

The Mayor Daley Irish Relief Fund was formed last August, raising contributions totalling \$200,000 following a meeting between the mayor and political, business and Irish community leaders in the Chicago area.

Choose the whisky that's known around the world.



U.S., EEC Trade Conference Deadlocked on Quid Pro Quo

(Continued from Page 1)

by the community's insistence on a quid pro quo.

The United States feels it has already conceded a significant quid pro quo in lifting the surcharge on U.S. imports following the devaluation agreement.

U.S. sources have put a price tag of about \$20 million on the grain, citrus fruits, and EFTA agreement that is sought. This means that the EEC, which is agreeing to stockpile 1.5 million tons of wheat per year and reduce duties on U.S. citrus imports from 8 to 5 percent on oranges, and 6 to 4 percent on grapefruit during the critical growing season, would be going part way toward meeting this figure.

The community still has not agreed to talk about its EFTA agreements, or to change the community's ad valorem tax policy which now discriminates against high-quality Virginia tobacco.

At the center of this negotiating deadlock is a difference in interpretation of the meaning of the dollar devaluation. The United States means to take agricultural advantage of the dollar devaluation that was, after all, encouraged by the Europeans, by exporting more farm products to the EEC. Current U.S. farm exports to the EEC are about \$1.5 billion per year.

The Common Market, however, intends to raise its farm prices to protect its farmers against the now cheaper U.S. farm exports. Mr. Eberle argued today that by doing this, the Common Market would cost the U.S. \$35 million annually in lost revenue.

Common Market officials, replying to this today, said simply that for the community, the devaluation and the trade agreements were two different things. But not only does the EEC plan to raise its prices an average of about 3 percent to reflect the dollar devaluation, but the Common Market Commission today recommended new farm prices, which by the end of 1974 would raise their level by an average of 8 percent, to provide more income for European farmers.

The Council Ministers will act on these price recommendations next month.

Talk about this today, Mr. Eberle said that such increases would be "debtful to U.S. trade, and not be helpful."

There is no question however that the EEC needs a satisfactory trade accord as much as the United States. Common Market farm prices for the new season must be fixed by April 1, and the Common Market cannot act until the dollar value, in which EEC prices are calculated, is ratified by Congress. The EEC also is very anxious that the dollar return to some form of convertibility.

Mr. Eberle said tonight that these trade talks with the Europeans were only part of the trade package the administration is trying to put together to present to Congress. He also is negotiating with the Japanese and the Canadians.

Tanker, 35 Aboard, Is Missing Off Texas

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3 (AP).—The U.S. Coast Guard reported yesterday that a 572-foot tanker with 35 persons aboard is missing off Galveston, Texas, in the Gulf of Mexico.

A spokesman said the tanker, owned by Texas City Tankers, left Freeport, Texas, on Tuesday afternoon and failed to arrive in Galveston. The spokesman said an aircraft reported sighting a column of smoke Tuesday afternoon, but efforts to locate the source of the smoke failed.

Java Crash Kills 5

DAKART, Feb. 3 (AP).—Authorities reported today that five men died Tuesday night when a DC-6 with nine men aboard crashed in central Java after running out of fuel.

France, Israel Near Accord On Mirages Embargoed in '67

(Continued from Page 1)

of an embargo policy applying to all participants in the fighting, but it was aimed at the Israelis, who the French leader felt had opened the hostilities.

Israel refused to accept the embargo and made continual claims on what it considered its

property. What was once a virtual alliance turned to something approaching hostility.

After Mr. Pompidou succeeded De Gaulle in 1969, the French gave some signs that they were interested in calming relations and putting them on a more friendly basis. In particular, the government seemed anxious, to Israeli observers, to liquidate the Mirages problem.

In the belief that a deal on the Mirages might give them some leverage in solving other problems, the Israelis reversed their position and proposed widening talks. Mr. Ben Nathan was understood to have played an important role in this policy change although he was said to have warned his government that he was not sure it would work. Up to now, the French have shown little willingness to deal with the following questions:

● A better deal in the European Common Market. France blocked preferential treatment for Israel until Mr. Pompidou came to power. The veto was then lifted, but only for a restricted list of Israeli exports that benefit from a 40 percent reduction in import duties. The Dutch and West Germans had been willing to make a 75 percent cut and the Italians 60 percent.

● A halt to French diplomatic initiatives in Europe and the United Nations that consistently support the Arab positions.

● A more regular and official basis for the shipment of French supplies, notably spare parts for French equipment Israel already has. Some of this equipment is now getting to Israel on an unofficial basis without the French government's open sanction.



SUN AND FUN THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND!

This fabulous holiday resort has everything—sun, air, magnificent beaches, superb hotels, typical restaurants, all sports, beautiful gardens, or surprising casino with fabulous shows, roulette and slot machines, nightclubs... plus year-round musical entertainment.

LET US TELL YOU MORE... JUNTA DE TURISMO, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL.

estoril

WEATHER

	C	F
ALBANY	14	57
ALBUQUERQUE	14	57
ANAKAP	14	57
ATLANTA	14	57
BALTIMORE	14	57
BIRMINGHAM	14	57
BOSTON	14	57
BUFFALO	14	57
CHICAGO	14	57
CINCINNATI	14	57
CLEVELAND	14	57
DALLAS	14	57
DENVER	14	57
DETROIT	14	57
EL PASO	14	57
HOUSTON	14	57
KANSAS CITY	14	57
LAKE CHARLES	14	57
LOS ANGELES	14	57
LONDON	14	57
MADRID	14	57
MILWAUKEE	14	57
MINNEAPOLIS	14	57
MONTREAL	14	57
MOSCOW	14	57
MUNICH	14	57
NASSAU	14	57
NEW YORK	14	57
OSLO	14	57
PARIS	14	57
PHILADELPHIA	14	57
PITTSBURGH	14	57
PORTLAND	14	57
RENO	14	57
RICHMOND	14	57
SAN FRANCISCO	14	57
SEATTLE	14	57
SINGAPORE	14	57
SUNDA	14	57
TOKYO	14	57
WASHINGTON	14	57
WATGANG	14	57
ZURICH	14	57

May Testify Today

Irving and a Hughes Ex-Aide
Delay Grand-Jury Hearings

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP).—Author Clifford Irving today won a further postponement of an appearance before a federal grand jury investigating possible mail fraud in the Howard Hughes autobiography case.

The postponement was obtained by Mr. Irving's lawyer, said U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr., who gave no explanation.

Also winning postponement of a U.S. grand jury hearing was John Edgar Hoover, a former scientific consultant to Mr. Hughes. Mr. Seymour would give no explanation of the postponement for Mr. Hoover, who is now seeking the Democratic nomination for a U.S. Senate seat representing New Mexico.

Neither Mr. Irving nor Mr. Hoover was available for comment.

Mr. Irving had been asked to appear Monday before a New York County grand jury, but won a postponement to consult with a new lawyer, a specialist in criminal law.

Mr. Seymour refused to divulge the names of any of the other persons scheduled to appear before the federal grand jury.

In saying "I am only talking for today," he held out the possibility that Mr. Irving and Mr. Hoover might testify tomorrow.

The Chicago Tribune said today that Mr. Irving, 41, and his wife, Betty, 36, have said they will return \$500,000 to New York publishers in exchange for the withdrawal of all possible prosecution of the Irvings.

But a spokesman for McGraw-Hill Inc., which had planned to publish the book written by Mr. Irving, categorically denied the report.

The newspaper said Maurice Nessen, the new attorney for the Irvings, made the proposal to McGraw-Hill Feb. 2, general counsel for McGraw-Hill.

Mr. Irving's initial response to the offer, the Tribune said, reportedly was to reject it flatly.

In subsequent conversation with Mr. Irving and Harold McGraw, president of McGraw-Hill, Mr. Nessen indicated that the immediate return of \$500,000—part of the \$650,000 McGraw-Hill said it gave Mr. Irving for delivery to Mr. Hughes—now "may be better than nothing obtained after a long court fight," the Tribune said.

An explanation of Mr. Irving's action, said, following an unexplained request by Mr. Hughes, Mrs. Irving—using the name "Edith E. Hughes"—deposited the \$500,000 in a Zurich bank and later withdrew that total, depositing \$445,000 of it in another bank. The checks were made out to "H. R. Hughes."

The Zurich district attorney has issued arrest warrants for the couple on suspicion of fraud.

The Chicago Tribune said Mr. Nessen has indicated that the \$500,000 can be obtained from a Zurich bank and a safe-deposit vault on this, the Spanish island where the Irvings have lived for five years.

In another development, authorities were reported seeking Danish singer Nina van Pallandt, 39, said to have been with Mr. Irving in Mexico when the author claims he had his first meeting with Mr. Hughes in the Bahamas.

Mr. Irving claims he met Mr. Hughes numerous times in working on the book. The billionaire, reportedly, resided in a hotel penthouse in the Bahamas, has denounced the book as a fraud in court papers and during a telephone interview with newsmen in Los Angeles.

But a Los Angeles Times correspondent reported today that in a telephone interview, the singer said that at no time did she see any man who could have passed for Mr. Hughes during the Mexican two-day trip, when she was apart from Mr. Irving "one to one-and-a-half hours at the most."

Jury Disagrees
6-6 in Case of
Nude Dancer

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Feb. 3 (AP).—When Teresa Ellice Moore stripped and danced naked in a nightclub here, she was charged with indecent exposure.

"Guilty," said the six women jurors when her case came up in the local court.

"Not guilty," said the six male jurors.

The case was finally dismissed when the jury could not agree.

"It would take three months for us to reach a unanimous verdict," said one juror after the acquittal.

House Panel Slashes Nixon's
Requested Debt-Ceiling Boost

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee approved a \$20-billion increase in the national debt ceiling today.

Instead of a \$50-billion boost requested by the administration.

If the figure is approved, it means that the administration must go back to Congress at least once more before the November elections, to explain its big deficit and what it is doing to try to hold down spending.

The requested \$50-billion increase, which would raise the ceiling to \$480 billion, was expected to suffice for a year, and would have avoided another discussion of the big deficit until after the presidential election.

Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally had approved a lesser increase, saying that it would be beneficial to battle the deficit on a full-year basis and not piecemeal. He also said the government had to arrange "an early March borrowing" to pay its bills and that if the increase was not sufficient, it "would force us to move to costly and uneconomic expedients" to pay the bills.

But today's action, raising the ceiling to \$480 billion through June 30, was approved without Republican opposition. Rep. Joe D. Wagoner, D., Ia., offered the proposal. He said his purpose was to make the administration keep a tighter rein on spending. The committee also fears the \$50-billion increase is too big to pass. The administration estimates that the deficit for this year and next will total more than \$80 billion.

Edgar Snow Critical After Major Surgery

EVANSVILLE, Switzerland, Feb. 3 (AP).—U.S. author and expert on China, Edgar Snow, is in a critical condition after undergoing major surgery that included removal of his gallbladder, friends reported today.

The 68-year-old Mr. Snow, who is a long-time friend of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and author of a biography of the Chinese leader, returned to his home here recently following several months in a hospital. The Tribune de Geneve reported yesterday that Mr. Snow was said to be suffering from cancer. Chinese Premier Chou En-lai said in Peking on Monday that he had dispatched a doctor to Switzerland to treat Mr. Snow.

Do you know that a fixed BANK ACCOUNT will allow your capital to increase by

32% in 3 years NET OF ALL CHARGES

SOCIETE DE BANQUE ET D'INVESTISSEMENTS

registered on the list of Banks under N. 18M 7 (French Law of June 13, 1941)

25, bd d'Alain MONTE-CARLO (Principality of Monaco)

Bonkiet 102 HT non committal



SISTERS—Angela Davis (left) and her sister, Fania Jordan, in court in San Jose, Calif., for a pretrial session.

Angela Davis Informs Court
Reagan Will Be Subpoenaed

SAN JOSE, Calif., Feb. 3 (AP).—Black militant Angela Davis told a court hearing yesterday she will subpoena California's Gov. Ronald Reagan to testify about his role in what she says is a state conspiracy against her.

Miss Davis, whose pretrial hearings opened again here Monday after a change of venue from San Rafael, Calif., also told why she fled from California after an Aug. 7, 1970, shooting at a San Rafael courthouse. The former UCLA philosophy instructor is charged with murder, kidnapping and conspiracy in the shooting, in which four persons, including a judge and two convicts, were killed.

"I distrust the judicial system so much, so thoroughly," she said, "that I left California, not because I was guilty, but because I was innocent and I feared the judicial system."

Miss Davis, 28, is accused of turning four guns used in the shooting, in which the two convicts tried to escape. Her lawyers, in another move, requested a new change in trial site and asked the court to pay defense costs.

Miss Davis told Superior Court Judge Richard E. Arnesen that the state is conspiring to oppress her, blacks and the poor.

"We will contend that Gov. Ronald Reagan has played no small role in this conspiracy," she said, adding that Gov. Reagan will be subpoenaed to testify on how he "aided and abetted this conspiracy."

New Elections
In Italy Asked
By Left, Right

ROME, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Communists and neo-Fascists told President Giovanni Leone today that the solution to Italy's 19-day-old government crisis is new elections, not a revival of the last center-left coalition.

Mr. Leone conferred with leaders of all parties in parliament, trying to find agreement on a premier and platform to replace the government of Emilio Colombo, which foundered on the issues of economic and social reforms and divorce.

"The reason why a positive solution to the crisis can't be reached is evident," Communist Sen. Umberto Terracini said after conferring with Mr. Leone. "The Christian Democrats are carrying out a sudden swing to the right."

"The Christian Democrats are responsible for making early elections inevitable," Sen. Terracini said.

"We were the first to support an early dissolution of parliament and new elections," said Giorgio Almirante, leader of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement.

We note with great satisfaction that this proposal is gaining ground," he said.

Christian Democrats and Social Democrats, the first two parties to consult with Mr. Leone today, both said a new center-left coalition must be formed. "We oppose early elections," Social Democrat Mauro Ferri said.

Political sources said Mr. Leone probably would appoint another Christian Democrat tomorrow or Saturday to try to form a government. Should that man fail, he may then have to dissolve parliament and call new elections.

Such elections would postpone a scheduled referendum on the repeal of Italy's 14-month-old divorce law. Since referendums may be held only between April 15 and June, the divorce issue could be shelved for a year.

Many politicians fear new elections would whittle away support of the dominant Christian Democrats and force them to work either with the neo-Fascists or the Communists.

6 More Slain
In Filipino Jail
Gang Warfare

MANILA, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Six prisoners were killed today at the Philippines national jail a few miles outside Manila, bringing the death toll in two days of rioting to 14, police said today.

Another 19 have been injured. Police said the six prisoners died of stab wounds after a clash between two rival gangs which prison authorities took an hour to quell. National police units have been sent to reinforce guards at the prison, they said.

Eight prisoners were killed and 19 others injured in a clash yesterday between the two groups of prisoners, known as the Happy-Go-Lucky and the Bahala-Samar-Leyte gangs.

Madrid Clerks
In Two Banks
Staging Sit-InStrike Over Collapse
Of Wage Bargaining

MADRID, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Bank clerks staged sit-down strikes at the Madrid headquarters of two of Spain's leading private banks today to back demands for wage increases and a new collective labor agreement.

They stopped work at the Central Bank and at the Bank of Vizcaya. Police stood in side streets near the two banks, but no incidents were reported.

Last night firebombs were thrown at branch offices of two Madrid banks. According to police sources, unknown persons hurled Molotov cocktails through the windows of branches of the Central Bank and the Spanish Credit Bank.

The attacks, apparently simultaneous, caused little damage. Firemen were able to put out the flames in both buildings within 15 minutes.

10 Days of Protests

The incidents followed 10 days of token strikes, sporadic sit-ins and street demonstrations by bank clerks seeking a new collective agreement.

Talks between the clerks and management, which began on January 7, have now broken down. The clerks are seeking a flat 24 percent wage increase retroactive to Jan. 1, while management has offered an escalation contract providing a 20 percent raise over two years.

In another development, about 300 employees of Madrid, the daily newspaper which was closed by the government more than two months ago, last night called off an indefinite sit-in after less than three hours at the paper's premises.

The workers, including reporters, administrative and printing staff, left shortly before midnight after receiving assurances that they would be allowed to return if an agreement on the reopening of the newspaper was not forthcoming within the next few days.

The newspaper was ordered to cease publication on Nov. 25 for what the Ministry of Information claimed were violations of the Spanish press laws regarding the registration of share-ownership of newspapers.

But the paper's publisher, Rafael Calvo Serer, contended in Paris that the government was trying to muzzle the publication because of its generally liberal political standpoint.

Report From Mariner
On Mars, Rainfalls Are Rainrises

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Mars was described yesterday as a place where rain rises instead of falling, although the climate undergoes such a violent change every 25,000 years that it rains over most of the planet for weeks at a time.

The red planet was also seen as a place that is covered with dried river beds but still seething with enough volcanic activity to supply its thin atmosphere with carbon dioxide and water vapor between 25,000-year rainfalls.

"Mars has turned out to be far more dynamic than we thought it would be," Harold Masursky, of the U.S. Geological Survey, told a press conference on the preliminary results of the Mariner-9 spacecraft still orbiting the planet. "In fact, it is changing right in front of us."

Howling Clouds

One of the changes described by New Mexico State University astronomer Brad Smith were clouds that were seen hovering in the late afternoon over four or five volcanic calderas that were photographed by Mariner-9.

"These clouds were seen only around 3 or 4 o'clock in the Martian afternoon," Mr. Smith said. "It could be that these calderas (collapsed volcanoes) are high enough to have clouds condense

at their peaks, but it's just as likely that the planet is degassing water vapor through volcanic vents at these sites."

Mr. Masursky said that the cameras aboard the spacecraft had spotted countless volcanic vents and numerous lava channels on Mars and tongues of lava flows that looked exactly like the ones around Mauna Loa, on Hawaii.

"We saw one volcanic pile in Nix Olympia (a huge crater north of the Martian equator) that must have been 300 miles across," Mr. Masursky said. "That's twice as big as the volcanic pile that formed the entire Hawaiian Islands."

Most of the discussion centered on the evidence of water on Mars that has been turned up by Mariner-9.

Instruments aboard the spacecraft have discovered a small amount of water vapor throughout the Martian atmosphere, with most of it concentrated in the skies above the south polar cap of Mars, where it is now summer.

Since the Martian atmosphere is too cold and too thin to support water in liquid form, "the water found by Mariner-9 is all in the form of vapor. Nobody is certain how the water vapor finds its way into the atmosphere, but it almost certainly escapes through cracks and vents in the Martian surface."

The University of Colorado's Dr. Charles Barth estimated that as much as 100,000 gallons of water escaped into the Martian atmosphere every day, which led Mr. Masursky to call it "rainrise."

U.S. Expands List of Banned Animal Skins

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton yesterday scheduled a ban, beginning March 2, on the importation of skins of leopards, tigers and six other species of wild cat to help prevent their extinction—largely by illegal hunting.

"Organized poaching rings flout the laws of the countries where these cats originate and send a flow of their furs to feed the fashion salons of the United States and Europe," Mr. Morton said.

Besides tigers and leopards, the other species considered endangered are the cheetah, snow leopard, jaguar, ocelot, margay and tiger cat. The Asiatic lion, Formosan clouded leopard, Spanish lynx and Barbary seral already are on this country's endangered list, and thus banned, as imports.

Dock Settlement
Reported Near
On West Coast

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Quick settlement of the West Coast dock strike was predicted yesterday by sources close to the negotiations, who said the key issue in the dispute has been resolved.

A last-minute hitch, however, could still dash hopes of an end to the 116-day strike, but maritime sources said the bargainers started round-the-clock sessions yesterday in an attempt to reach agreement by today.

Harry Bridges, president of the striking International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, had said earlier the key issue in dispute was the difference over how to use a \$1-a-ton tax that management had agreed to put up for all containerized cargo loaded or unloaded by workers who are not members of the striking ILWU.

The issue has reportedly been resolved by an agreement to use as much of the tax as necessary to guarantee longshoremen 36 hours pay each week whether or not there is work for them.

Sirhan Security
In Prison Eased

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., Feb. 3 (UPI).—The stringent security surrounding Sirhan B. Sirhan, 27, the assassin of Sen. Robert Kennedy, has been relaxed for the first time in his nearly three years on San Quentin's Death Row, a prison official said yesterday.

Sirhan has been taken out of his heavily guarded cell on Death Row "No. 1"—the part of San Quentin reserved for the most troublesome condemned inmates. He has been put on Death Row No. 3, Associate Warden James Park said. No. 3 is for the least troublesome condemned men, who are allowed outside for daily exercise.

Mr. Park said the change was made about a month ago, after officials identified the source of threats against Sirhan's life and made sure that the inmates involved were not able to reach him.

French-Speaker
Wins Gov. Race
In Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3 (AP).—Rep. Edwin Edwards, a French-speaking Democrat who overwhelmed the most serious Republican challenge in recent Louisiana history, will be the state's next governor.

Mr. Edwards, a three-term U.S. congressman and the 44-year-old son of a sharecropper, stumped his native south Louisiana with a campaign in French and polled a 57 percent majority over Republican David Treen in Tuesday's election.

Final results were: Mr. Edwards, 688,780, and Mr. Treen, 478,517. It was the strongest showing by the GOP in a governor's race in nearly a century in this traditionally Democratic state.

The dapper, self-assured Mr. Edwards credited "Cajun power" with playing a major role in his victory. The reference was to the heavy support he received in French-speaking south Louisiana.

Both Mr. Edwards and Mr. Treen had run reform campaigns, promising to clean up corruption and get rid of inefficiency in government.



Where the Homa flies.

(Or how Iran Air links Europe with Iran and the Persian Gulf daily)

The "Homa" flies across Europe, touches down at the great cities and wings its way to Tehran, the Persian Gulf and beyond. It also makes a unique, direct flight from London to Abadan.

This fabulous bird can be seen on the tailplanes of Iran Air's fleet of Boeing's. On our 707s and 727s that jet through international skies. On our 737s that serve our vast internal network.

Thousands of years ago, according to legend, the "Homa" brought good fortune to Cyrus the Great, King of Persia (now Iran). He founded an empire which has recently celebrated its 2,500th anniversary.

Today the "Homa" inspires our airline and stands for all the best things about flying. Like pilots who are artists at feather-light touch-downs. Like fresh food picked up on route (never frozen). Like friendly service from the modern Iran Air family who keep up the age-old national tradition for hospitality. And a swift, efficient cargo service.

It all starts when you catch your first "Homa". Track it down at your local travel agent.

London - Paris - Frankfurt - Geneva - Rome - Moscow - Athens - Istanbul - Tehran - Abadan - Kuwait - Bahrain - Abu Dhabi - Doha - Dubai - Doha - Kabul - Karachi - Bombay - Also sales offices in Milan, Hamburg, New York and Los Angeles.

برایانسانی ایران
IRAN AIR

The Courage of Moderation

"It is so hard to know the truth of the matter," said Bishop Neil Farren over the bodies of the 13 who died in Londonderry on "Bloody Sunday," "and this is not the time to prejudice the causes of the events but simply to join with our fellow citizens of the Roman Catholic Church in sympathy with the sorrowful and in prayers." It took moral courage to speak these words before a people who had already passed judgment on the tragedy, and in a climate that had caused emotions to rise to fever pitch, and hatreds to pass the point of no return.

Such moral courage is rare today, anywhere in the world. In racially torn America, it would pass for Uncle Tomism; among the embittered intelligentsia it would be termed outworn, flabby liberalism; in Ireland it is rejected by Protestant and Catholic, by north and south alike. Yet it is the heart of Christianity and the wisdom of true human statesmanship.

What killed the 13 in Londonderry? The southern Irish have no doubts: It was the British Army in its traditional role of ruling Ireland. The Ulster Protestants have no doubts: It was the terror that sought, with snipings and bombings, to bring all Ireland under the rule of the Catholic majority.

Many British have no doubts—their men were standing between "two irreconcilable people on a single island." And out of these clear perceptions of differing truths came the bullets that killed thirteen "family men, young boys."

Similar clarity will be found all around the negotiating table in Paris, among the shouting university students in Cairo, within the Israeli cabinet, in the Pakistani Army and the harried people of Bangladesh. It is the prerogative of Tupamaros in Uruguay and of the Brazilian police. For Clausewitz's phrase, "The fog of war," is misleading except in the technical sense in which he employed it. Kipling came close to the mark of violence when he wrote of "the drumming guns that know no doubts."

The world has suffered too much from this kind of rationale. It needs more doubt, more equivocation, more compromise. And if logic leads to irreconcilables, perhaps the world needs more of the kind of prayer Bishop Farren invoked—"That out of the morass of bitterness and hatred, so understandable in this moment, God may lead us into paths of reconciliation and peace and a chance to build a happy and peaceful land."

A Limited War, Limited Aims

We are not going to work our way out of the war in Vietnam—or out of the agony it has brought to the homefront—until we learn to talk about it in something less than absolute, in an important sense, old-fashioned and irrelevant terms. This is the lesson once again underscored by the response to President Nixon's latest plan for peace—the response which says that to question the President's terms is too rigid amounts to a recommendation for "abject surrender," in the words of Senate minority leader Hugh Scott.

"Surrender"? To whom? With whom, when you get down to it, are we at war? Is "war" even the word for a struggle in which we have been engaged at various times, and at so many different levels of intensity—financial, military, political, and now, running the reel backward, once again no more than a marginal participant? Wars, as this country has known them, are to be won or lost (in our case, won). But we have not declared war on North Vietnam and the most we ever could have hoped to "win" was prevention of South Vietnam's losing political control of its territory at the hands of a guerrilla insurgency. If the government in Saigon should lose control to the North Vietnamese some other way—by a failure of its own will even after a political settlement, by sheer fatigue on the part of the people, or by greed or corruption or sheer incompetence—would President Nixon nonetheless "become the first President in history to lose a war," as he was putting it to visitors not so very long ago?

The answer, it seems plain to us, is no: at this point. Having expended over 50,000 lives and several billion dollars and 10 years (or 20 if you wish to go back to our beginning efforts in Indochina), it is fair to say that we have done all that we could reasonably do for the South Vietnamese; that we have given them the time and the weapons and the money; and that the rest is up to their own will which nobody else can supply. To go on seeking to furnish what only they can furnish for themselves is to invite with certainty that specter—so abhorrent to the President—of a great nation reduced to the position of a "pitiful, helpless giant" unable to have its way, or make good its word, or bring its power to bear. We could have had our way with North Vietnam—but only at what was long ago judged to be an unacceptable risk of a confrontation with China or the Russians, and a far wider war—invasion, occupation, subjugation, all the absolutes that have

been common to past wars, including even Korea, where you could draw a line and call it a front, and work out a truce along it and agree on a cease-fire which was more or less enforceable. Anybody who thinks you can do that with any assurance of success in Vietnam has not been there.

And yet, having renounced conventional means, we continue to talk and to think in terms of conventional ends, and about "losing" a war that was never ours to lose. We continue to forget that we began with a gesture of economic support for South Vietnam under President Eisenhower, when we thought economic aid would do the trick. When it didn't, we moved to military aid (also under Mr. Eisenhower), and when that wasn't enough we brought in military advisers (in the Kennedy administration) and then authorized them to go out on military operations and to shoot, and that didn't turn the tide either. So it was that under President Johnson we moved combat units into battle and began the bombing and vastly expanded our efforts on the theory that a "graduated response," like a thumbscrew, would soon become unbearable to Hanoi. Only it didn't. Instead it became unbearable at home and that was when we "surrendered" in the sense that we abandoned the thumbscrew in March 1968 by holding back the next increment of American troops and, in the name of Vietnamization, began a steady withdrawal from the war. This withdrawal had only something to do with the course of the war on the ground in Vietnam and a lot more to do with the state of mind at home; the former could be rationalized while the latter was an inescapable fact.

In short, we abandoned even the strictly limited and unconventional means we had been employing—and still continued to hold out the hope of conventional and comfortable ends. So it is that in 1972 we continue to talk about honoring our "commitments" without bothering to define them in realistic terms; to cry "shame" at the thought of an inconclusive or even adverse outcome; to shout "surrender" at those who suggest that there are limits upon what you can do when you are progressively limiting the means you are prepared to employ in order to do it. But once we have accepted the principle of the limits upon us, there are still things this country can do—and still things in the way of disengagement that it cannot do abruptly or irresponsibly—in the interest of trying to influence the outcome of the struggle in Vietnam as best it can and these will be the subject of another editorial.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Irish Crisis

The Bloody Sunday of Londonderry poses in precise terms the problem of a possible internationalization of the crisis in Northern Ireland. The relations between London and Dublin have reached a point of extreme tension. The patient rapprochement, which outlined itself between the two capitals, seems definitively compromised. Today the Dublin government can no longer afford, in the state of extreme irritations of the Irish population, the slightest concession, nor even the slightest gesture of goodwill toward the

theses defended by the Conservative government.

—From *La Libre Belgique* (Brussels).

War psychosis is a dangerous tiger to ride. The Taoiseach (prime minister) was certainly embarrassed by the embassy incident. He had equally certainly not reckoned with it. Britain is well-used to juggling with the risks of war, to guiding the swings of power politics, to dealing with recalcitrant small nations. This is the first time in 50 years that an Irish government has entered the field.

—From *The Irish Times* (Dublin).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

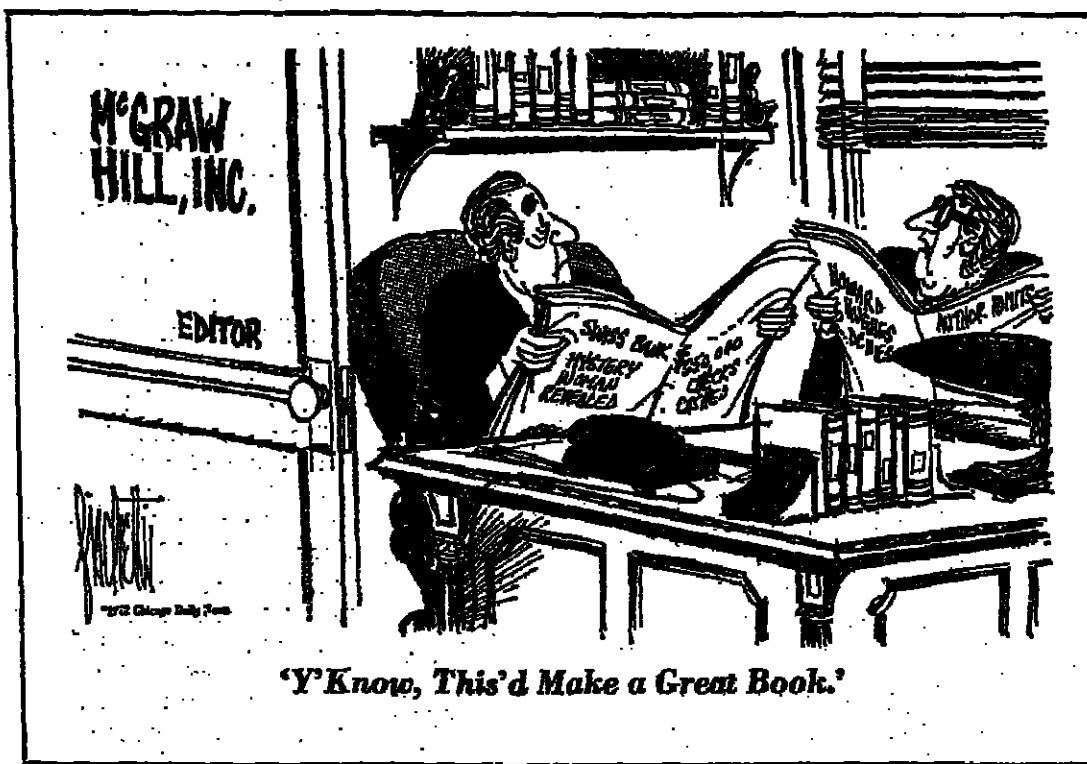
February 4, 1897

PARIS.—M. Pasquellé, the publisher of Emile Zola's novels, has brought an action for infringement of copyright against M. Laporte, a publisher and a seller of second-hand books of the Rue des Saints-Pères. M. Laporte recently published a volume entitled "Zola Against Zola," containing all the most objectionable passages in the Rougon-Macquart series, and which he contended was an argument why their author should not be elected to the Académie Française.

Fifty Years Ago

February 4, 1922

LONDON.—Sir James Craig issued an angry statement here today, indicating a complete breakdown in his negotiations with Mr. Collins over the settlement of the Ulster boundary dispute and other pending matters. He charges that Collins had failed to keep his word and declares that he will appeal to the entire British cabinet. This appeal has not yet been made and it is understood that Winston Churchill is acting as intermediary between the two parties.



Pistol-Packing Mamas

By C. L. Sulzberger

HERZLIYA, Israel.—Jovial Joseph Luria, NATO's secretary-general, calls Israeli Premier Golda Meir "Pistol-Packing Mama" and the term might be applied with equal aptness to her political peer Indira Gandhi, redoubtable chief of India's government. These two women, at the top of a profession generally dominated by men, have shown obdurate toughness in the world of politics and war.

Nor, despite physical, social and geographical contrasts, are they so far apart. Both are widows with two children. They are ideologically socialists in the democratic and non-Marxist sense. Each has blantly ignored advantages or disadvantages generally attributed to the weaker sex and, without a thought of such conceptions as women's lib, has made her own mark as a resolute leader in times of grave national crisis.

Mrs. Meir was born in Russia to a poor family which emigrated to the United States during her childhood. She was raised in Wisconsin, became a Zionist, and induced her reluctant husband to emigrate to British-administered Palestine. Eventually she was named secretary of the Women's Labor Council of the Jewish Agency and, after Israel's independence, Ambassador to Moscow, foreign minister and premier.

"Spartan" Mrs. Gandhi, daughter of a Javaharlal Nehru, belonged to an aristocratic family of Kashmiri Brahmins and was educated in Switzerland and at Oxford. Never-

theless, she recalls that her grandfather, Motilal Nehru, "started with very little; it was the kind of story you Americans like. He started poor but he was a very good lawyer and became rich." Moreover he reared his grandchildren "in a most Spartan way. There wasn't even any heating for us young people during the winter."

Mrs. Meir and Mrs. Gandhi both took part in liberation movements that eventually shook off British rule. Mrs. Meir recalls: "We had to worry about our security and the security of our people, the security of everything we built." Mrs. Gandhi says: "My childhood was right in the middle of our freedom struggle."

Mrs. Meir is large, bulky, with solid, homely face dominated by a firm chin. She is strongly made and once did hard physical work like farming and laundering. Mrs. Gandhi is delicate, fine-bodied with small bones and exquisite features. Yet, despite outward appearance, they share similar views of woman's political role.

The Israeli premier told me recently: "I never felt that I have any advantage by being a woman in carrying out a certain task; nor have I ever felt it as a disadvantage. I have never asked for privileges when I sit in the cabinet—now, or in anything I've done since. I think men adopted positions or opinions concerning me because I was a woman. They treated me as an equal, for good or bad."

"It is foolish for women to go

into public life expecting to be treated differently because they are women. Women should be treated for their ideas and their positions and no sentimentalism about it. I expect equal treatment and I get it. Sometimes I don't like it but it is not because I am a woman."

More Stamina

In a similar conversation, Mrs. Gandhi once told me: "Some people say a woman hasn't as much stamina as a man. Of course I can't tell, never having been a man. But I certainly have more stamina than anyone else around here. And men are surely no more polite because I'm a woman."

Like Mrs. Meir, she staked out her own political career, joining the Congress party's working committee in 1955 and becoming party president four years later. But—again like the Israeli premier—she has not allowed public life to eliminate family life. Mrs. Meir (then foreign minister) was with her daughter and grandchildren just before the 1967 war began. The Indian prime minister told me: "I like to see my family when I can. Normally I take meals with them."

It is an interesting coincidence that these two ardent Social Democratic women, unabashedly feminine as distinct from feminist, should have been selected by fate to lead their countries during the first generation of their post-colonial history. It has been a generation marked by violence and requiring special gifts of leadership. Each in her own way has proven astonishingly suited to the task.

Ganging Up on Muskie

By Tom Wicker

MANCHESTER, N.H.—The New Hampshire primary campaign is just now getting started in earnest, but the most persistent theme of conversation in all the candidates' camps is the possibility that Big Ed Muskie of Maine may be in some trouble here—not headed for defeat but not due for a smashing victory in home territory.

The fact is that Muskies, a neighbor from Maine who is about as well known here as his own state, never had anything to gain from a New Hampshire primary that he has been regarded as sure to win; but he has everything, or at least a lot, to lose if, instead, he should run poorly in his own backyard. But Muskies had no choice but to enter here and take the risk; to have ducked New Hampshire would have been like renouncing his wife's vote.

The problem was pointed up by the recent Boston Globe poll that gave Muskie 65 percent of the Democratic primary vote. Muskies workers here say that has already turned off some money and unity they had been counting on, from people who now feel Muskies does not need their help; and the 65 percent figure also establishes a high level of expectation that the other candidates are eager to keep alive.

Doubts Rise

In fact, few of this state's seasoned primary watchers think Muskies can get anywhere near 65 percent; and in some cases, the off-the-record prediction can be heard that he might not even reach 50 percent. This is primarily a mathematical rather than a political judgment.

In the first place, George McGovern of South Dakota is running an aggressive and well-organized campaign, heavy on issues as against Muskies' character-and-neighbor appeal. "Believe Muskies." Against this, some here think Muskies—heavily committed elsewhere—has not scheduled enough time in New Hampshire before the primary on March 7. He has been billed to appear Feb. 12 at a state Democratic function with the other candidates, for instance, but is not now expected to come.

In the second place, the campaign of Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles is taken more seriously here than elsewhere. Yorty is working the populous southwestern corner of the state exhaustively and he has the resounding backing of William Loeb, publisher of the *Manchester Union-Leader*. What that support can

mean has to be seen to be believed.

The other day, the *Union-Leader* displayed a syndicated anti-Muskies article by John Alexander across eight columns above the front-page headline; just below, Loeb ran a two-column, signed, front-page editorial attacking Muskies' national defense record—which, Loeb said, "would leave the nation as helpless as a child on the beach at low tide." This was followed by a two-column front-page headline: "Yorty Urges UN Action on Prisoner Treatment," and the text of a long Yorty letter to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Support for Mills

This is the daily routine and five more weeks of it in the state's largest paper, circulating in its most populous and most Democratic area, is bound to have its effect. Loeb is unofficially credited with being able to deliver about 15 percent of the vote to anyone he backs, and since Yorty is proving an energetic and personable campaigner through the factories and on the sidewalks here, some think 20 percent of the vote is not beyond his and Loeb's reach. Generally speaking, these votes would be more likely to go to Muskies than McGovern, if Yorty were not running.

What's more, a strong write-in effort for Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas now is taking shape; this week, a half-hour film touting him as a man for all seasons appeared on four television channels here, and more is planned; so is a mass mailing and other efforts—all of which, interestingly enough, appears to be backed by some of this city's Irish political leaders. Even Muskies workers concede that their candidate is at his weakest in the Irish New Hampshire's second-largest ethnic bloc.

Sen. Vance Barkis of Indiana is on the ballot, and getting remarkably tolerant treatment from Loeb and the *Union-Leader*. Some delegates have entered themselves for Edward Kennedy, Henry Jackson and Hubert Humphrey, which probably means some write-in votes for them. Even some strong Muskies supporters fear all these candidates, noncandidates and semi-candidates could poll a total of 50 percent or even a little more; in that case, Muskies would be left with little but a bloody nose in a state he was supposed to own. George Wallace is now favored to win Florida; the following

week, and the combined Lindsay-McGovern vote ought to be strong in the Wisconsin, Rhode Island and Massachusetts primaries in April. So a relatively weak showing here could mean that only in Illinois, among the early primaries, would Big Ed have much chance to show the clout a front-runner is supposed to have.

Peace Corps Cuts

The decision of the Peace Corps to cut down the numbers of volunteers by 50 percent as a result of congressional budget reductions is lamentable.

The good work being performed by these volunteers, most especially in rural areas where some nationals may even refuse to serve.

On my staff, I have two Peace Corps teachers whose shining examples have injected a new spirit into the school, not only by their attitude to work but by their performance of work. Having been closely associated with such dynamic young men, and having assessed the good work being done by them, I feel it will be a big blow to lose them.

I should be sad indeed if the decision is carried out because some people offering valuable services may be affected. I hope that the contributions now being given by the various groups of volunteers in our country is recognized and encouraged by making it possible for them to continue to serve in the various spheres of activities.

K. Y. ABERGESSIE
Headmaster, Okamoto Ankyo Secondary School,
Asahikawa, Japan.

Eye on 2d Term

Upon reading Mr. Reston's column on "Politics and Strategy" (Herald Tribune, Jan. 13), I was relieved to see that someone finally had the courage and blunt candor to reveal and comment on what we had already known as the real motives for the stance of the United States in the India-Pakistan conflict.

President Nixon and Dr. Kissinger evidently refused to view the conflict in terms of itself, but they had to determine the country's course of action based on a new "domino theory" lead-

Options Running Out

The Irish Time Bomb

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—When Queen Victoria named Gladstone prime minister for the first time, he told friends: "My mission is to pacify Ireland." That was in 1868, and there still is no pacification—and no peace between Britain and Ireland. A mystic might say that there is some special fate bedeviling these two islands, close neighbors, that need but cannot understand each other.

"There is too much myth in the way," a key British official said this week, "or perhaps too much history to let reason work." His voice sounded near despair as he discussed the possible alternatives open to Britain now in Ireland.

The Conservative government is undoubtedly in a state of gloom over the situation. As the Irish question again comes to dominate politics and the lives of ministers, it starts to undermine the Tories' hopes for the economy and for the adventure of Britain in Europe.

Irish Time Bomb

Prime Minister Heath has recognized all along that the Irish problem could be a time bomb for him, as it was for Gladstone and so many others. But he has been limited in his ability to maneuver.

After last Sunday, observers in both the Republic and Northern Ireland agree, the room for maneuver has narrowed even more. The killing of 13 civilians in Londonderry will have its effect whatever the official inquiry finds about the army's responsibility.

John Graham, the able correspondent of the *Financial Times* of London, wrote from Ulster this week: "There is not a Catholic in Derry today who does not believe that the army was the first to shoot and that it simply opened up indiscriminately. This belief will never be changed, it is part of the history of Derry and has been since Sunday afternoon."

A graphic example of Sunday's effect in politics was given today by Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, Labor member of the Irish Parliament. Last October, Dr. O'Brien spoke up forcefully against Irish votes calling for withdrawal of British forces from Ulster. He said that would "mean in practice the massacre of the Catholics of Belfast, and civil war."

Today Dr. O'Brien visited the British Home Secretary, Reginald Maudling. He urged Mr. Maudling, among other things, to set a date now for withdrawal of British troops.

Peace Is Remote

Asked why he had changed his mind, Dr. O'Brien said that after last Sunday it was no longer possible to imagine British troops keeping the peace in the north while a political solution was sought.

Dr. O'Brien offered no optimistic alternative formula for keeping the peace. He merely said, soberly, that British forces were now themselves a cause of uproar and therefore should go.

Behind his ministers, however, the idea of troop withdrawal as an immoral, Pontius Pilate gesture. Whatever people say now, they argue, Britain would be condemned for avoiding responsibility if withdrawal were followed by civil war.

And the official view here is

that the present bloodshed would become open communal war if the troops left. The Protestant majority in the north, which has plenty of guns, has shown great restraint in these last two years of trouble. But the British opinion is that the Protestants would explode after a withdrawal.

Other ideas for new political initiatives produce similar depressed skepticism when put to government sources.

One, now being pressed by the Labor party, is that Britain should take full responsibility for security away from the Northern Ireland provincial government in Stormont. The argument is that Catholics would regard the troops as less partial if they were not under nominal control of the sectarian Protestant Stormont regime.

Direct Rule

But the government thinks Protestants in Ulster would see such a move as a thinly disguised version of direct rule from London, eliminating their Stormont all in practical purposes. And that would bring the Protestants out, it is feared, leaving British forces under attack from both sides.

A longer-range idea, also canvassed on the Labor side, is for Britain to declare now that she favors the aim of a united Ireland. That would transform the political balance in the Republic and among northern Catholics, it is argued, allowing the moderates to win back popular allegiance from the revolutionaries.

Some in the British government wish to say privately that they wish there could be a united Ireland solution, with adequate constitutional safeguards for the 1 million northern Protestants. But again they do not see any way to reach that goal without unacceptable slaughter on route. "The truth is," an official said Thursday, "that last Sunday added nothing to the situation except drama. The essential has been there all along, and that is the existence of two irreconcilable people on a single island."

Always Too Late

The terrible irony is that Britain and Ireland are so close in so many ways. The British market is economically essential to the Republic, and Ireland is Britain's third best export customer. There are virtually no immigration barriers between the two countries. Irishmen can vote and hold office in Britain.

After the 26 counties won their independence in 1920, relations gradually stabilized and became friendly, allowing for coexistence in ways that worked if they were not always strictly logical. But now the old hatreds are rising again in the crowds and flames of Dublin.

The most despairing feeling of some British politicians is that whatever they try now will be too late. That is nothing new in the long, sad Anglo-Irish history. Writing about the Irish question in 1885, Sir Charles Dilke, an influential Liberal member of Parliament, said:

"There is... an almost universal feeling now that some form of home rule must be tried. My own belief is that it will be tried too late, as all our remedies have been."

Letters

ing to the forthcoming presidential elections. The office of the President must suffer from a very deep malaise when it takes sides in a war so that it will not alienate the leaders of another military power just so that the occupant of that office can smile benevolently with those leaders in front of the Great Wall on satellite television to enhance his chances for re-election.

It is unfortunate for the United States and for the world that Mr. Nixon's No. 1 priority since January, 1969, has been November, 1972, and we can only be more horrified with the prospects of what he might do in his closest with Dr. Kissinger if re-elected—since there will be no 1976 and he will have no audience other than himself for whom he can sleep on more cosmetics.

TOM ANDERSON,
Paris.

Armin Meyer

Your issue of Jan. 27 carried a New York Times dispatch which said in part that "the President and his assistant for national security affairs, Henry A. Kissinger, have long been known to be disaffected with the present Ambassador (to Japan) Armin E.

Meyer, for not having taken a tough stand with the Japanese." This is "outrage-type" reporting quite unworthy of *The New York Times*, as well as a canard directed against one of America's most devoted, skillful and energetic professional diplomats, who has ably served as our ambassador in three countries under three Presidents.

Anyone who pretends to the least knowledge of Washington knows that the "outrage-type" field do only what the "press office" tells them to do. To blame an American ambassador for our present highly complex state of affairs with Japan is a bit like blaming the Western Union messenger for your grandmother's death. He only delivered the message.

The White House quite properly instantly disavowed the report. But that didn't "unprint" the allegation. I would hope, however, that *The New York Times* would deal adequately with such loose reporting and such an injury to a dedicated public servant.

JOHN C. WEISBERG
U.S. Foreign Service Officer
(ret.)
Saint-Jean-de-Luz, France.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman

John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairman

Katherine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher

Robert T. McDonald

Editor

Murray M. Weiss

George W. Bates, Managing Editor; Roy Taylor, Assistant Managing Editor

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 31 Rue de la Harpe, Paris. Paris: Charles H. Koenig, Publisher. New York: Walter P. Reuther.

If His Presence Is Needed

Waldheim Is Prepared to Go To Mideast in Peace Attempt

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 3 (UPI).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today he would be prepared to visit the Middle East if necessary to help promote a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"I am always ready to go to hot spots," Mr. Waldheim said. The secretary-general told newsmen at a lunch during the current Security Council meeting here that he planned to fly to Rome Saturday to meet UN Middle East envoy Gennaro V. Jarring.

Mr. Jarring has just completed visits to Senegal and Mauritania to discuss African initiatives for Middle East peace with Presidents Leopold Senghor of Senegal and Moktar Ould Daddah of Mauritania.

Soviet Chiefs Meet Non-Stop With Sadat

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Soviet leaders today canceled ceremonial social affairs in honor of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat so they could continue uninterrupted negotiations on the prospects for war in the Middle East, Arab diplomatic sources said.

The sources said Mr. Sadat spent almost the entire day in a Kremlin conference room negotiating with Soviet officials including Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party general secretary, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and the Soviet Defense Minister, Marshal Andrei A. Grechko.

They called off a formal luncheon, and later they agreed to cancel plans to attend a performance of the Moscow State Circus.

"Particular attention was paid to the dangerous situation in the Middle East caused by the aggression of Israel and the imperialist forces," the official news agency Tass said.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Sadat was arguing for more military aid to offset new U.S.-Israel deals. This aid would include the financing of an Egyptian munitions industry, as well as Soviet approval of his revised battle plans. They said the Russians would oppose hard and fast plans for the resumption of war.

On the eve of Mr. Sadat's arrival in Moscow, Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said in an editorial:

"The experience of recent years shows that the road to a just settlement of the Middle East problem can be only through a comprehensive political settlement."

Mr. Sadat will travel to Yugoslavia for two days tomorrow for an "unofficial friendly visit" at Yugoslav President Tito's invitation, the presidential office in Belgrade said.

Mr. Waldheim said Mr. Jarring will brief him on these talks. He expressed full confidence in Mr. Jarring, adding that he himself would be ready to go to the Middle East if his presence there were needed to assist in peace efforts.

Israeli Move Called Deceit
CAIRO, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Egypt said today Israel's acceptance of indirect Middle East peace talks was a trick to deceive world public opinion.

A government source, quoted by the semi-official Middle East News Agency, criticized the American-sponsored plan, but said Cairo would continue to support UN peace efforts. Meanwhile the cabinet of Premier Anwar Sadat tonight announced more security measures, ranging from the abolition of a television channel, to hikes in the prices of gasoline and cement, as part of its campaign to prepare the nation for the "inevitable battle" against Israel, Cairo Radio said.

The measures, which were taken at a six-hour meeting chaired by Mr. Sadat, were described by the radio as "important socialist decrees."

Matter of Weeks
JERUSALEM, Feb. 3 (UPI).—An Israeli official predicted today it will be a matter of weeks before Egypt decides whether to join Israel in indirect negotiations on reopening the Suez Canal.

"The slice is on the other foot now," he said, referring to the fact that until now, Israel has been depicted as the intransigent party blocking the way to a Middle East settlement.

"There will be some kind of deal in the proceedings now, with [Egyptian President Anwar] Sadat in Moscow, President Nixon going to Peking and Jarring still in the cards," the official said. "Probably a matter of weeks."

Bihari Stronghold in Dacca Is Rocked by Explosions

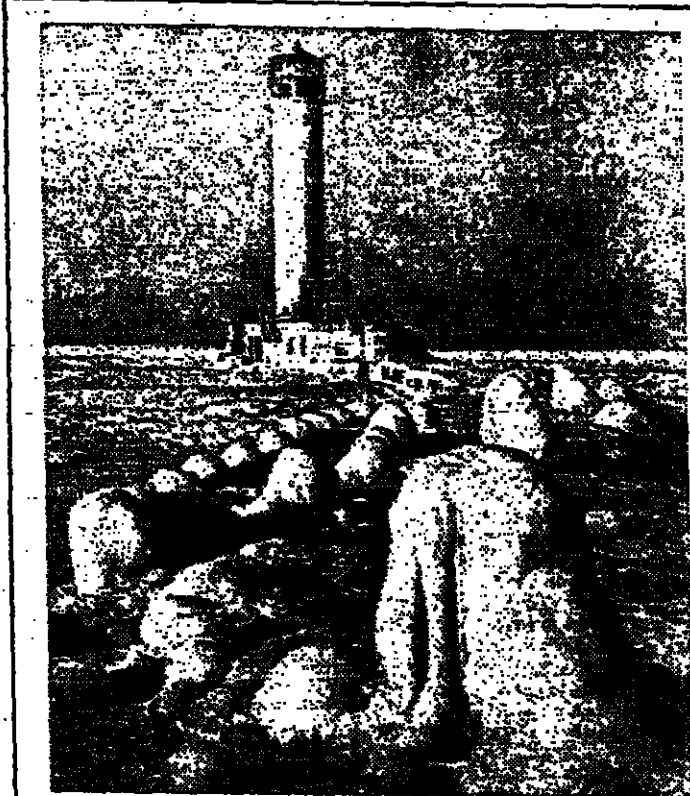
DACCA, Feb. 3 (AP).—Loud explosions were heard from Dacca's Bihari sector of Mirpur today, as the government sent in former guerrilla fighters to reinforce the regular Bangladesh troops.

Foreign newsmen were again barred from entering the Mirpur area and were ordered not to go anywhere near there.

The International Red Cross, which attempted to take in medical supplies, was also refused permission to enter.

Mirpur, the home of some 250,000 members of the country's minority Bihari community, was under curfew for the sixth straight day.

Lt. Col. Khalid Mosharra, of the Bangladesh Army, reported that the search for arms and



BLACK AND WHITE—This is how the Black Sea looked around the Russian port of Odessa during the recent cold wave when temperature fell to -11°F (-24°C).

U.S., Britain Attacked in UN By Russia, China on Africa

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Feb. 3 (AP).—China and the Soviet Union joined in attacks tonight on American and British policies in Africa, with China calling the two Western nations the "behind-the-scenes big bosses" in areas ruled by white minorities.

U.S. Ambassador George Bush in a mild reply before the United Nations Security Council, said: "We are accused of wanting peaceful change. To this we plead guilty."

Mr. Bush said he would not join in the name-calling. Britain made no reply.

The exchange followed submission to the council of four Afri-

can-backed resolutions taking tough stands against colonialism and racism in South Africa, Rhodesia and Portuguese territories. Argentina introduced a fifth resolution.

Sources said Britain and the United States had serious reservations about the strong tone of the African proposals, and Britain has privately threatened to veto a resolution asking that the British-Rhodesian settlement be abandoned.

The proposals by the African nations called on South Africa to give up control of South-West Africa immediately to alleviate a situation threatening world peace.

They also demanded that Portugal begin a withdrawal from its African territories and eventual independence for Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea (Guinea). The resolutions call for an end to Portugal's anti-guerrilla warfare and the beginning of negotiations with the African populace.

The council's African members—Guinea, Somalia and Sudan—backed by India and Yugoslavia, condemned South Africa for apartheid racial policies, called on Pretoria to release prisoners imprisoned under race laws and asked strict world adherence to the arms embargo against South Africa. A vote is expected tomorrow.

ANC Fats Tell at 31
SALISBURY, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—The anti-apartheid African National Congress (ANC) said today that 31 Africans were killed by police gunfire during last month's riots in black Rhodesian townships. The official figure given was 14 Africans killed.

By French Satirical Weekly

Chaban Accused of Another Irregularity in Filing Taxes

PARIS, Feb. 3 (WFP).—Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, already in political hot water for having paid no income taxes from 1966 to 1969, was accused yesterday of filing returns with a government agent recently arrested in another tax scandal.

The arrested agent is a brother of a former political aide to Mr. Chaban-Delmas.

The charges were made by the satirical weekly "Le Canard Enchaîné," which since November has published successive dribbles of information—backed up by purported facsimiles of official documents—about the prime minister's tax situation.

Although tax avoidance is an honored tradition in France for all but the salaried who have no easy way of avoiding payment, the cumulative effect of the charges has been damaging to Mr. Chaban-Delmas's political image. But until the latest revelation, Mr. Chaban-Delmas was blamed more for bad political judgment than for suggestions of any legal offense.

Stable Dividends

The earlier facsimiles showed that the prime minister paid no taxes in the years he served in the tax-free capacity of National Assembly president despite sizable dividends on his investments.

He did so thanks to a complicated, but entirely legal, deduction for "avoir fiscal," a special tax allowance enacted to encourage Frenchmen to buy shares on the stock market.

In 1970, as prime minister, he paid only \$3,300 tax on a \$50,000 salary thanks to legal loopholes not available to many a less rich taxpayer.

But the fresh charges added a new dimension to the affair as "Le Canard Enchaîné" maintained that the prime minister had written to report a tax-deductible stock market loss to Edouard Degas, recently arrested on charges of having received taxes in return for a sizable kickback.

Mr. Degas is the brother of a man who served on Mr. Chaban-Delmas's staff during the Fourth and Fifth Republics.

Half Denials

"Le Canard Enchaîné," which helped precipitate Mr. Degas's arrest, reproduced the letter in facsimile and said that Mr. Chaban-Delmas normally should not have written to Mr. Degas, who, theoretically, did not handle tax cases in his neighborhood.

Even more embarrassing than the charges themselves has been the series of half denials issued by the prime minister's office and the Finance Ministry.

Nor have veiled threats of libel suits emanating from sources close to Mr. Chaban-Delmas helped his cause.

Their hairsplitting phraseology has added to the impression that only the tip of the iceberg was being made public by the government. Despite the scandal, there appeared to be little justification for the generalized press campaign suggesting that President

Georges Pompidou would drop Mr. Chaban-Delmas from office before the 1973 legislative elections.

In 13 years of power, the Gauls have fallen victim to an increasing volume of scandals involving everything from real estate to oppressive tactics.

Cynics have argued that throwing the prime minister overboard at this stage would only confirm the public's worst suspicions without saving any votes for the government.

Gen. McNarney, 78, Is Dead; Headed U.S. Army in Europe

LA JOLLA, Calif., Feb. 3 (UPI).—Retired Air Force Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, 78, who succeeded Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as U.S. commander in Europe after World War II, died here Tuesday.

After retirement from the Air Force in 1952, Gen. McNarney became president of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., and president of General Dynamics' Convair Division when the firm was merged into General Dynamics in 1954. He retired from Convair in 1958.

Gen. McNarney was a member of the U.S. Military Academy's famous class of 1915—"The Class That Fell Upon"—which also produced Eisenhower and Gen. Omar Bradley.

He was a pioneer in the Army's air arm and commanded observation units in France during World War I.

In 1941, he went to London as a special observer before U.S. entry into World War II.

Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Gen. McNarney was named to the Roberts Commission, which investigated the U.S. military and naval activity at the time of the surprise bombing.

In January, 1942, he was named to a War Department commission to reorganize the Army and in March of that year was named deputy chief of staff of the Army.

In 1955, he became deputy supreme allied commander in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations and acting commander in that area in September, 1945. Later that year, he was named to succeed Eisenhower as commander of American forces in Europe.

Two Germanys Recess Berlin Talks a Month

BONN, Feb. 3 (AP).—Negotiations for the two halves of divided Germany today ended a two-day round of talks on a general traffic agreement and agreed on a monthlong pause before meeting again.

State secretaries Michael Kohl and Egon Bahr, of East Germany and West Germany respectively, will hold their next meeting in Bonn on March 9, allowing Mr. Kohl to take a planned vacation.

The two delegations met for some four hours today after what were described as "very intensive" talks yesterday.

During the monthlong break in the talks, experts of both sides will work on a draft text of the traffic agreement, West German officials said today.

The officials said the agreement is to lay down procedures for road, rail and water traffic between the two German states on the basis of reciprocity and non-discrimination. One unresolved point is whether air traffic should be included in the agreement, the officials said.



Jacques Chaban-Delmas

Czechs Said To Be Holding Liberal Editor

Two Others From '68 Period Are Released

PRAGUE, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Czechoslovak authorities have arrested Jiri Hochman, who was editor of the strongly progressive writers' journal, Reporter, when it was banned in 1963, underground sources said today.

At the same time the sources reported that two prominent liberals associated with the 1968 reform period under Alexander Dubcek had been released from detention after being arrested last Monday.

They were Karel Kosik, a philosopher and one of the Communist party's leading ideologists during the short-lived Czechoslovak liberalization, and Rudolf Slansky, son of the former party secretary-general, executed in 1958. Slansky showed trials of the 1950s.

The arrest of Mr. Hochman, a former correspondent in the United States and foreign editor of the party newspaper, Rude Prava, is the latest in a series of arrests which began late last year and have increased in frequency during the last few weeks.

No Reason Given

There was no word on the reason for Mr. Hochman's arrest, but the wave of detentions is thought to be connected with an underground leaflet circulating here before last November's general elections urging citizens to boycott the polls or spoil their ballots.

Some Czechoslovak sources believe the regime of Gustav Husak is preparing a major political trial of dissident elements, though the elections produced a 98 percent poll in favor of official candidates.

Mr. Husak, who took over from Mr. Dubcek in 1969, has repeatedly promised there would be no political trials of reformers.

Iran Sentences 5 to Life Terms

TEHRAN, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—A military tribunal has sentenced five alleged Communist guerrillas to life imprisonment, it was announced here last night.

They were the last of a group of 23 persons who appeared before the tribunal charged with anti-state activities, bank robbery, murder, illegal arms possession, sabotage and resisting arrest.

Of the 23, six were sentenced to death, nine to life imprisonment and the remainder to prison terms ranging from 3 to 15 years. Some are alleged to have attempted to kidnap Prince Shahram, the Shah's nephew, and Douglas MacArthur, the U.S. ambassador here.

Brandt Going to London

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt will visit Britain for talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath on April 30 and 31, it was officially announced today.

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

FRANCE

AMERICAN COLLEGE IN PARIS with AMERICAN CATHEDRAL IN PARIS & AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS

announce the first Annual Program of Religious Studies 21 February-29 March

COURSES:
Religion and the Mind of the Far East Monday, 8 p.m.
Religion and the Pacific Vision Tuesday, 8 p.m.
Religion and Family Life Wednesday, 8 p.m.
Religion and Contemporary Culture Thursday, 8 p.m.
Religion and Early Childhood Education Friday, 8 p.m.
Religion and the Biblical Texts Saturday, 1 p.m.

at American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris (7e).
For brochure and information: Telephone: 523-11-82 or 361-38-90 (9-12 a.m.).

WANT TO SPEAK FRENCH?

You can do it in 4 or 8 weeks on the French Riviera. TRUE SPEECH FLUENCY is achieved by complete all-day immersion in all-French-speaking environment with specially trained teachers using the proven Institut de Français audio-visual methods and techniques. Course includes INTENSIVE class work, LANGUAGE LAB, discussion, lunch, situation sessions, film/debates, practice sessions, excursions. Lodging and meals included in tuition. Next 4 or 8-week course starts February 7, March 6 and all ages. For beginners, intermediate or advanced, and all ages. Note—Famous Nice Carnival is in February.

Apply: INSTITUT DE FRANCAIS—B-4
Rue de la Malmaison, 96-Villefranche-sur-Mer. Tel. (93) 80.70.85

SWITZERLAND

ANGLO SWISS FINISHING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS "LE MANOIR", LA NEUVEVILLE

(Lake of Bielle) Foreign Language Education with final examinations in French, English, German. Housekeeping, Commercial Courses. General education. Summer vacation courses. New building. Chateau in the Alps. Private tennis courts and swimming pool. Tel. 058/51.56.56.

International Summer Camp MONTANA

Europe's top sports camp for boys and girls 8-17 years—riding, skiing, swimming, pool, tennis, ice skating, summer stables, alpinism, excursions, language courses, etc. Accredited member of ACA. For color brochure please write to:

Bady and Erica Stader, Directors, CH-3962 Montana, Switzerland.

SWITZERLAND

TASIS

The American School in Switzerland

Lugano

M. CRIST FLEMING

Director

6726 Montegugliano-Lugano

Tel. Lugano 2.89.94

GRADES 7 thru 12

Meets highest American standards

Conventional, small classes, strong college preparation. College testing and guidance, AP courses. Outstanding experienced faculty. Continuous curriculum. Study or Civics. Sports, art, music, film, theater, drama, workshop, languages and crafts.

Applications invited from Europeans ages 12 to 17 for American college preparation.

Write: Director of Admissions-TASIS

6726 Montegugliano-Lugano

Tel. Lugano 2.89.94

f

FRANKLIN COLLEGE LUGANO

A small, independent, two-year liberal arts college, offering personalized education by experienced, international faculty. A.A. degree program. Charters in Delaware and operates as non-profit Swiss Foundation. Member of the American Association of Junior Colleges. Curriculum encompasses Study or Civics, Sports, art, music, film, theater, drama, workshop, languages and crafts.

Field Research travel in small groups closely integrated with curriculum. Affiliated Institute for European Studies is a one-year special program emphasizing contemporary Europe.

Write or call: Director of Admissions, Franklin College, 6802 Lugano, Switzerland. Tel. 091.54.21.20

INSTITUT MONTANA ZUGERBERG

International boys boarding school with rigorous U.S. college preparatory program for Americans. Grades 6-12. (Separate sections for French, German and Italian-speaking students.) Thorough practice of modern languages. Highly qualified American faculty. Affiliate Member National Association of Independent Schools. College Boards.

Ideally located at 3,000 feet above sea level, in central Switzerland, 45 minutes from Zurich and Lucerne. All sports, excellent ski facilities. Travel Workshop during spring vacation. Write: Dean of the American School, Institut Montana, 6815 Zugerberg, Switzerland.

EUROPE

SCHILLER COLLEGE

GERMANY - FRANCE - SPAIN - ENGLAND

American Liberal Arts College in Europe

A.A., B.A., M.A. degree programs, coeducational, excellent faculty-student ratio. U.S. transfer credit. Special programs leading to Bachelor of Fine Arts and Master of Education degrees.

Freshman and sophomore campuses in the Castle of Ehrenheim (near Stuttgart) and Berlin (Member of American Association of Junior Colleges.) Undergraduate campuses in Berlin, Heidelberg, Paris, Madrid, London. Graduate student programs in Heidelberg, Paris, Madrid.

Selection of summer sessions for graduate, college and high school students. Continuing Education Program of Seminars courses. Also approved as Institution of Higher Learning under the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act.

Write: Director of Admissions, Schiller College, 7131 Kleinbahnstrasse, Germany. Tel. (01743) 5194.

LUXEMBOURG

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN LUXEMBOURG

AMERICAN COLLEGE

AS and AA degrees; College preparatory; University level staff; Low student-teacher ratio.

Telephone: 68584. Write for bulletins:

52 Av. des Bains, Mondorf-les-Bains, LUXEMBOURG.

SPAIN

AMERICAN JUNIOR COLLEGE OF BARCELONA

Intensive two-year bicultural study in Spain. Credits transferable.

For information write to: American Junior College of Barcelona, 15138 or Via Augusta 123, Barcelona, Spain.

KING'S COLLEGE, English School in Spain.

Primary and Secondary Education. Kindergarten. Boarders and Day Pupils. Swimming Pool, Gymnasium.

Cuarta del Sagrado Corazon, 16. Madrid-16. Tel. 246 48 45 y 425 50 50

BALEARES INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

(by the Mediterranean Sea) MAJORCA

Pre K. thru 12th. American College Board and British C.G.E. Exams. Student-teacher ratio 12:1. Fine Arts and Languages. Boarding facilities. Excursions. Member B.C.I.S. Summer Program.

Inquiries: Academic Dean, Calvo Sotelo 589, Palma de Mallorca, Spain. Tel.: 52808-8201. Night 52802. Cables: Colibral.

Opening in September, 1972, in Sevilla

COLUMBIAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

A private, two year liberal arts college in Spain in cooperation with the city of Sevilla.

• American Freshman - Sophomore Curriculum.

• American Faculty.

• Dormitory-Boarding Plan.

• Tuition \$1,000 yearly.

• Transfer of credits to American and European Universities.

For further information and catalog, write to: American International College, Capitan Vigueras, 1, Sevilla, Spain.

HOLLAND

SUMMER MUSIC CENTER THE HAGUE

A music camp for complete beginner to experienced youngsters aged 9-14. A.M.'s instruction. P.M.'s: Recreation, swim, practice, guest artists, trips to museums, concerts, sight-seeing. An international living experience. June 25-July 31.

Inquiries: Rita Lieberman-Ransed The American International School, Huispoort 28, The Hague, Holland.

GREAT BRITAIN

MARYMOUNT INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

George Rd., Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, E.T.2, England.

Tel.: 01-942-5126.

Boarding and day school for girls - Grades Seven to Twelve

American Curriculum - Complete College Preparatory Program

C.E.B. Examinations - Advanced Placement Program

Affiliated with Marymount School, Tarrytown, N.Y., which is accredited by the Middle States Association.

Recognized by the Department of Education and Science of G.B. Qualified to administer G.C.E.

U. S. A.

AUTHORIZED TO ACCEPT NON-IMMIGRANT ALIEN STUDENTS

LEARN COMPUTERS

IN THE U.S.A.

IBM PROGRAMMING

SYSTEM/360 COURSE \$449

IBM KEY PUNCH

OPERATORS COURSE \$149

WE INVITE COMPARISON

COMMERCIAL PROGRAMMING UNLIMITED

853 BROADWAY (Cor. 14 St.) N.Y., N.Y. YU 2-4000

Don't miss the Tribune's

SPECIAL FEATURE ON

EDUCATION

which will be published on

Friday, February 11th.

To place an advertisement, contact our Representative in your country, or:

Miss Françoise CLEMENT

21 Rue de Berri, Paris (8e). Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex: 28599.

MOVIES IN PARIS: Director Robert Bresson at His Best

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Robert Bresson makes absolutely no concessions to mob whims. His films suggest that they have been shot in an ivory tower. In the profession he has a formidable reputation and his younger French colleagues look on him as their master.

To some of us, his work has often seemed paralytically pretentious and theatrically dehydrated, but one is forced to respect his defiant independence and his uncompromising personal vision. His latest film, "Quatre Nuits d'un Rêveur" (at the France-Elysées, the Vendôme and the Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois), is one of his best, disclosing all of his virtues and few of his faults. It is literary, but in the finest sense. There is the precision and observation of Maupassant in the tale of a couple who meet in the dust of a Parisian sum-

Isabelle Weingarten in Robert Bresson's "Quatre Nuits d'un Rêveur."



mer evening. A poor painter disfigures a young girl, disconsolate over an unhappy romance, from leaping into the Seine. An account in depth of the lives of these two and their relation-

ship comprises the rest. There are some drowsy moments, but not many, and the intelligent script and its careful treatment are intriguing.

Bresson is a painter and

"Quatre Nuits d'un Rêveur" reveals the artist's keen eye in pictorial beauty, use of color, telling details and striking composition. The film is filled with memorable images: the spotlights of the *bâtiments-mouches* as they play on the dark river, the twilight streets of summertime with the bridge lamps glowing a curious cobalt blue, the face of a *garde républicain* in full regalia at a gala movie premiere, blinking distractedly when the flashbulbs explode about him. Isabelle Weingarten as the yearning heroine and Guillaume des Forêts as her rescuer, a youth in love with love, suggest with a remarkable sensitivity the vulnerability of the pair facing the initial shock of adulthood, but the lion's share of the laurels belongs to Bresson.

and Barbara, another celebrated music hall artist, enacts the woman persuasively. What is needed is a tightening of the text, which at times grows as moon as its characters, wandering as though lost.

Jerry Schatzberg is a former fashion photographer turned director. His second film, "Paris in Needle Park," was shown at the Cannes Festival last year. His first film was "Puzzle of a Downfall Child," now at the Rivecourt-Lincoln. It is the more original of the two.

In this film, he gives a wide view of the fashion world and tells of a popular model who becomes schizophrenic, and retreats to isolation in a woodland cottage in New England. There a friend of her cover-girl days comes to interview her and in her troubled recollections, Schatzberg reconstructs her biography. Though excessively tricky, some of the film reveals a brilliant mastery of cinematic technique and Faye Dunaway makes the victim of high-pressure Madison Avenue publicity an appealing figure.

Lili Darvas, one of the theater's great actresses, makes one of her rare screen appearances in "Szerelmek" (Love), a Hungarian film of superior quality at the Saint-André des Arts. Miss Darvas, the widow of the famous Ferenc Molnár, Hungary's foremost author between the wars, was an ornament of the Budapest stage and subsequently played in the Max Reinhardt company in Berlin and Vienna and since on Broadway. Her only other film, "Marie Bashkirtseff," was made in Austria before World War II but her outstanding performance in "Love"—which won her an award at the 1971 Cannes Festival—probably marks the beginning of a new career. Her characterization of a dying, old woman whose son returns from a prison sentence, the while she believes he has made a fortune in America, is of extraordinary beauty and pathos. No better piece of acting has been seen on the screen this year.

The setting is a resort pension on the Channel coast where semi-invalids come to take the bracing salt breezes. Its story revolves about an introspective, middle-aged, never-do-well who has been transformed into a pathological liar by his barren existence. He courts another deceptive guest, an icy, married woman of like years whom he believes to be single. Their mutual treachery leads to tragedy.

Brel, a good actor, plays the timid impostor with fine feeling.

Schumann Manuscript Discovered in Berlin

BERLIN, Feb. 3 (UPI).—An orchestra director rummaging through his grandfather's library has discovered part of an unknown manuscript by 19th-century composer Robert Schumann. Marc Andre, symphony director for Radio Svizzera-Italiano, said that the manuscript consisted only of two sentences. His grandfather, Volkmar Andre, was director of the Tonhalle Orchestra in Zurich for many years.

"Confession d'un Commissaire de Police," "Boulevard de la République" (at the Saint-Germain Studio) solemnly imparts the familiar news that politicians and policemen would stop at nothing. This heavy Italian import portrays as a grave social document, but is reminiscent of old in which Edward G. Robinson as the underworld boss and Edward Arnold as the clean-government mayor wagged their fingers at each other in a repository of close-ups.

Irving Marder

Tyranny of the Noisy Majority

PARIS (UPI).—If France had a Silent Majority there wouldn't be any problem. What it has instead is a Silent Minority that is beginning (its reserves of quiet desperation nearly exhausted) to make threatening noises. Or at least gestures.

The result is the latest in a long series of anti-noise campaigns centered in Paris. Its spearhead and symbol is known as M. Silence.

This has always, apparently, been a clamorous city. The decibel count, though, has risen steeply in recent years. The best-known sufferer of an earlier era was, admittedly, an extreme case: Proust, from the turn of the century until his death in 1922, asthmatic, allergic, hypersensitive to noise and almost everything else, writing through the night in his cork-lined room. During the day he slept fitfully, but this was before the advent of the pneumatic drill.

A couple I know, who are also night-workers, obliged to sleep until late in the day, are convinced that they are being persecuted by pneumatic drills. No sooner have they fled from the neighborhood of a construction site to a new flat, and settled down after a hard night, than the drills begin to rip open the street outside their bedroom window.

Le Monde, in its quiet way (modulated prose, no shrieking headlines) has entered the front rank of the present campaign. In a recent Page 1 article, the first of a series, it pointed out that M. Silence, alias Yves Martin, an aide of the minister in charge of protecting the environment, already has an "arsenal" at his disposal. This consists of a stack of legislation and regulations aimed at "the principal producers of noise"—factories, automotive vehicles and aircraft. The problem, as Le Monde says, is not a lack of regulations but a lack of enforcement.

An average of 60 letters a day, according to Le Monde, are received by the Paris bureau that handles such matters. "Letter after letter complains about church bells, an elevator, a factory's machines, a television set's volume, a washing machine... a nightclub, somebody's piano lessons..."

Le Monde adds that decibels are not the sole

measurement of the noise nuisance. A Health Ministry brochure issued in November noted that such factors as frequency, duration and pitch must also be considered.

The paper observed too, that while statistics are readily available on the incidence of alcoholism, heart ailments and cancer, there are no figures involving nervous disorders in which noise may have been a factor.

There is no doubt that M. Silence—who, according to Le Monde, might just as well be called "M. Miracle"—has taken on a man-sized job. One aspect of the problem that seems to defy solution is that of automobile horns. It is a breach of the law in Paris to toot your horn without good reason, yet it happens all the time whenever a well-traveled street is blocked for more than a few seconds.

Another matter M. Silence might look into is the nuisance created by the Guardians of the Peace themselves. Is it really necessary for police cars on official business to roar around the city with the siren blaring continuously? One blare every 100 yards or so might serve the same purpose.

There is one other part of the problem that is probably beyond solution by M. Silence or by anybody else, because it involves national character. The French are a volatile race. Reliable studies have shown that six Frenchmen chatting at a bar make substantially more noise than nine Germans, 12.5 Englishmen, or 17 Finns. (These figures are likely to rise, but roughly in the same ratio as the evening progresses.)

Le Monde says that M. Silence envisages his task as one of setting up a kind of "Ministry of War Against Noise." He and his troops of the anti-noise brigades will not simply go around making noises like a Swiss cheese. They are expected, for example, to start enforcing the laws that make it a criminal offense to situate airports, highways or industrial plants in residential areas. As for their other plans, for the moment they are keeping quiet about them.

The ministry's hope, however, is that everyone—not only those in the front lines of the battle against noise—will do his bit. (This piece was, of course, written on a noiseless typewriter.)

Dining Out in Paris: A Misleading Menu

By Jon Winthro

PARIS, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The menu outside Chez Pierre in the 9th Arrondissement might make you think it was just another *restaurant de quartier*—not particularly good and probably not bad. You would be wrong.

The 20-franc (\$4) fixed-price menu, including wine and service, should be enough to reassure you that you can't go far wrong in either case. But take a glance at the wine list. It includes some unusual wines and every one of the five great Bordeaux (Châteaux Lafite-Rothschild, Margaux, Latour, Haut-Brion and Yquem) in several vintages, and at amazingly low prices.

The chef, Pierre Gaudin, has 24 years of experience in this restaurant alone. Although he comes from Saint-Nazaire, a wine-less part of Brittany, and one that is not particularly known

for its cuisine, he looks and cooks like a typical French chef.

He does not go in for fancy dishes. Instead, he favors well-prepared, honest food made from good ingredients. For example: the hearty chef's *pâté* and the excellent snails. A bottle of dry white Gaillac, a pleasant light wine at 6.50 francs, goes perfectly with the latter.

Then there is a good *soupe de poisson*, made like the soup part of bouillabaisse, which is on the menu in its entirety whenever Mr. Gaudin can find the right fish. To go with these, he has white and rose Cassis, one of only four *appellations contrôlées* from Provence.

Fish come and go according to price and availability but there is one regular specialty on the menu that is excellent: *filets de sole Pierre*. Gaudin fills his boats with a *douzelle* of mush-

rooms, covers them with poached fillets of sole and tops each *bourquette* with cream sauce which he glazes lightly under the grill.

There are plenty of meats to choose from as well as a very good *sauté* chicken. They are expected, for example, to start enforcing the laws that make it a criminal offense to situate airports, highways or industrial plants in residential areas. As for their other plans, for the moment they are keeping quiet about them.

This is Mr. Gaudin's answer to the Beaujolais problem. He is disgusted with the outrageous prices of Beaujolais and found this declassified Gevrey-Chambertin (because legal production limits were surpassed) to take its place—it more than makes up for the lack, especially in fullness and character.

Chez Pierre, 60 Rue Saint-Lazare, Paris 9. Telephone 874 58 76.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

ELYSEES-CINEMA (a.v.)—Starting 9: ST. MICHEL (a.v.)

Robin Stone...

His Women...
The Picture!



Jacqueline Susann's The Love Machine

from Columbia Pictures

PROHIBITION
AL CAPONE'S STYLE
FRANKIE COSSUMANO
Heavy REEFER and his place
Lunches - Dinners - Suppers
Open all night.
18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
Nightly at 11 p.m. and 1.15 a.m.
Two different shows
Soyez le maître!
Dinner and drink
Lunches - Dinners - Suppers
Open all night.
18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100

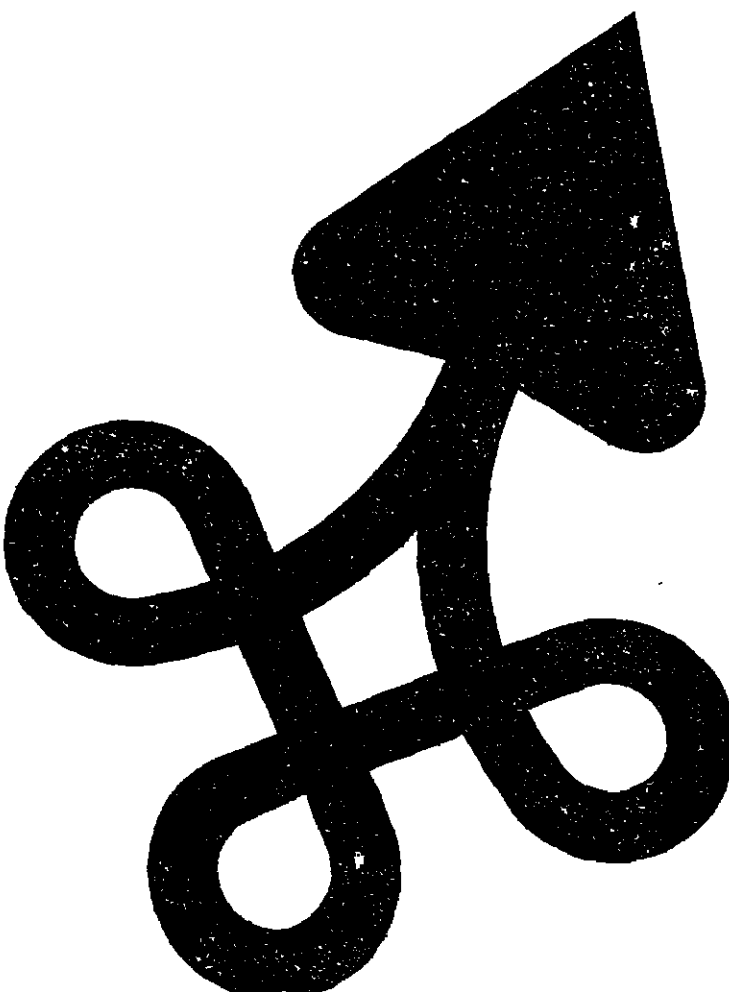
THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE
CHAMPS-ELYSEES
Passycoat
The most exciting Parisian Girls
Floor show - Dance
Every night from 10 p.m. till dawn
25 R. Quatre-Baschard, HAL. 06-51
RECOMMENDED BY
Frank Sinatra & Duke Ellington

American atmosphere
ERIC CHANNIS
JOHNNY MELLOW
MAURICE BEZEAU
at the piano
A SCOT BAR
66 Rue Place-Chanson

REAL ESTATE & BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

INVESTMENTS

EVERY WAY
IS THE WAY
TO Torralta



If you are interested
in Tourist Investments

Ask for information:



TORRALTA

CLUB INTERNACIONAL DE FERIAS, S.A.R.L.

Ave. Duque de Loulé, 66-A - Lisbon - Portugal

COMMERCIAL REALTY

MODERN
LUXURY
MAYFAIR
OFFICES

9-13 GROSVENOR STREET
LONDON W.1

16,600 square feet on two floors in this outstanding modern building situated in the heart of Mayfair and providing many amenities including:—
Air conditioning, Automatic lifts, Excellent natural light, Basement car parking and Attractive reception.

Apply WOULD DIVIDE

EDWARD ERDMAN

6 Grosvenor Street London W1X 0AD England 01-629 8191

LAUSANNE CENTER
Immediate Occupancy

"High Density Area"

PENTHOUSE OFFICES, LARGE TERRACES, BREATHTAKING VIEW.
145 SQ. METERS, S.F.R. 185.— PER SQ. METER

ALSO STORES

115 SQ. METERS, S.F.R. 240.— PER SQ. METER.

IDEAL FOR BANK, TRAVEL, AGENCY, ART GALLERY, COMPUTER.

TIME SHARING SERVICE BUREAU, SHOW ROOMS.

COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE ET DE CREDIT S.A.
RUE LANGALLERIE 11, CASE POSTALE 1045.
1001 LAUSANNE TEL. 021 205731

FOR INFORMATION CALL: 021 206901,

OR WRITE TO:

BURNIER, GALLAND & CIE, RUE ST-PIERRE 3,
CH 1003 LAUSANNE

FOR RENT

UNDER LONG-TERM LEASE
PENTHOUSE OFFICES, LARGE TERRACES, BREATHTAKING VIEW.
145 SQ. METERS, S.F.R. 185.— PER SQ. METER

ALSO STORES

115 SQ. METERS, S.F.R. 240.— PER SQ. METER.

IDEAL FOR BANK, TRAVEL, AGENCY, ART GALLERY, COMPUTER.

TIME SHARING SERVICE BUREAU, SHOW ROOMS.

COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE ET DE CREDIT S.A.
RUE LANGALLERIE 11, CASE POSTALE 1045.
1001 LAUSANNE TEL. 021 205731

FOR INFORMATION CALL: 021 206901,

OR WRITE TO:

BURNIER, GALLAND & CIE, RUE ST-PIERRE 3,
CH 1003 LAUSANNE

REALTY INVESTMENT

CASTELLI ROMANI
ARICCIA

30 min. from Rome.

Facing sea. Alt. 450 meters

30 minutes from nearest beach.

Beautiful Chestnut woods.

5,538 sq.m. Only Fr. 90 per sq.m.

Tel. 742-15-69, office hours, or

write Box D3042, Herald, Paris.

REALTY INVESTMENT

The ideal investment in beautiful

MALLORCA

—precious life in the Mediterranean Sea—

at back and watch your money grow

Our special offer:

only a few left!

1-bedroom luxury apartments (living-room, kitchen, bathroom, spacious terrace) for only 125,000 fully furnished up to the last whiskie glass and on a turn-key basis.

You have a further choice of 1, 2, and 3-bedroom apartments ranging from 25,000-450,000 in our lovely beachside Aparthotels in exclusive SANTA PONS, 35 min. from Palma de Mallorca. Heated pool, tennis, golfing, yachting, dining and dancing.

Come on and try with us, Feb. 26-27/1972. For reservation and inform.

Contact: Jacques FOUENET SA,

8 Frankfurt/Main, Germany, Brentanostr. 15

Tel.: 0511-75 75 72 after business hours call: 0511-674945.

Cost for inspection round trip only 250.00 from Frankfurt, plus accom-

modation and food. Your wife flies free of charge.

GRAN CANARIA

FOR SALE

Luxury APART-HOTEL, DM 4 1/2 MILLION, completed by early fall, min. 60% occupancy contract with int. hotel chain organization, yield min. 10%.

Serious offers by principals only.

Write to: Box D 3,033, Herald, Paris.

RESIDENCE

BILTON TOWERS, 67, CUMBERLAND PLACE, W.1.

10th floor flat in well-known purpose built block which features air-conditioning, 2 large communication reception, enclosed patio/terrace reception with full height sliding glass screens, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (1 en suite with main bedroom), excellent modern kitchen. Lift, full air-conditioning, central heating, C.I.W., garage. Lease 30 years. Price: 255,000 including fitted carpets.

MELLERSEN & HANDBERG, 45 St. James's Place,

London S.W.1. Tel.: 495-6161.

BUSINESS

FRENCH WELL KNOWN
BEAUTY PRODUCTS & INSTITUTE

FOR SALE

In a famous place in Paris

For meeting arrangement write to:
Box D 3035 Herald Tribune, Paris.

LIFE INSURANCE

NOTICE TO FUND AND REAL ESTATE
MANAGEMENT COMPANIES

Boost sales by including LIFE INSURANCE for your investors. We insure anywhere. All risks. All Continents. We are worldwide Reinsurance, actuarial and underwriting facilities in all major languages.

Box D 3,035, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE and BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
appears regularly each

WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY

Dollar Rises As Gold Falls In Europe

Traders Seen Profiting
On 'Unrealistic' Rates

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—Pressure on the dollar eased today on international exchange markets and the price of gold declined.

In both cases, professional traders were reported back in the market taking their profits. They were reportedly buying dollars at what they felt were unrealistically cheap rates and selling gold at unrealistically high prices.

In their view, the central rates for the dollar established in the Dec. 18 monetary realignment were the maximum Washington could get from its allies and in the long run will probably mean an undervalued dollar. Thus, with the dollar below the new central rates in many markets, the dollar looked like a good buy.

The West German Bundesbank was reported buying dollars in the morning—estimated at \$50 million to \$50 million—when the dollar fell to 3.1835 deutsche marks from yesterday's close of 3.186. But by the afternoon, buyers were back in the market and the dollar closed at 3.1912 DM.

The drop in the gold price from its post-war peak of over \$49 an ounce set yesterday was seen as an important psychological boost to the money markets. The price of gold in London was down 1.25 an ounce at \$48, and in Zurich was down about \$1.45 at a quote of \$47.80 bid, \$48.30 asked.

Statements in Washington late yesterday that the government would move quickly to submit legislation raising the official price of gold to \$50 an ounce helped to quiet the market. In addition, Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wisc., said today that if the administration delayed in submitting the bill, he would explore the possibility of Congress taking the initiative and acting on its own to raise the gold price.

The delay in submitting the bill is credited with lending credibility to exaggerated rumors that either Congress will never accept a devaluation or that it will put the price up to \$100 an ounce.

In the view of professional traders, the markets will remain nervous until the gold bill is enacted and work begins on the promised long-term reform of the monetary system including some form of convertibility for the dollar and foreign central banks hold.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
3m. 10 per cent	2.8000	2.8000
6m. 10 per cent	2.8125	2.8125
12m. 10 per cent	2.8250	2.8250
3m. 10 per cent	2.8375	2.8375
6m. 10 per cent	2.8500	2.8500
12m. 10 per cent	2.8625	2.8625
3m. 10 per cent	2.8750	2.8750
6m. 10 per cent	2.8875	2.8875
12m. 10 per cent	2.9000	2.9000

Monetary Reserves Increase in Germany

FRANKFURT, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's net central monetary reserves rose almost 100 million deutsche marks to 61.8 billion DM in the week ended Jan. 31, the Bundesbank reported today.

Net central monetary reserves are the balance of overall reserves against certain unspecified foreign investments on the weekly balance sheet's liability side.

Overall reserves rose 137.45 million DM to \$4.18 billion, the Bundesbank said. It ascribed this largely to a rise in immediately convertible foreign exchange holdings of 68.19 million DM to 38.9 billion DM.

Gold holdings remained unchanged at 14.69 billion DM.

Japan Sees Progress On Soviet Oil Project

TOKYO, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—Government and industry officials here are cautiously optimistic that progress will be made this month toward the realization of a long-pending proposal to supply large quantities of Siberian crude oil to Japan.

The plan, first proposed in 1965, has many complications, however, and even if a tentative agreement is reached, the path ahead is littered with political, economic and technical obstacles.

Plans call for a pipeline to be built from Ukhodba, a Russian port on the Japan Sea near Vladivostok, 3,900 kilometers along the Soviet-China and Soviet-Mongolian borders to Irkutsk, at the foot of Lake Baikal.

From there, an existing pipeline stretching another 3,500 kilometers to Tyumen, a western Siberian city near the Ural mountains, would be rebuilt to handle larger capacities. The total cost is projected at around \$1 billion.

Near Tyumen, the Soviet Union's Ob river oil fields are currently estimated to be producing 40 million metric tons of crude oil per year. This is expected to rise to 125 million tons by 1975 and to 250 million tons by 1980.

One-Sixth of Needs
The Japanese hope to secure 50 million tons of oil per year from this source, possibly as soon as 1975. At that time, Japan's overall need for crude oil is estimated at about 300 million tons per year.

But industry officials doubt that anything so definite as a "basic agreement" would come out of the scheduled meeting. Too many important questions remain to be discussed, they explained.

The first is financing. The Japanese government has not yet agreed to permit Export-Import Bank credits for the project, although it is now more favorably disposed toward approval than before.

Government hesitation is caused partly by the amount of money and risk involved. But in addition the question of bank credits

to finance plant and equipment purchases by China and North Korea has become an important foreign policy issue that could be pushed to the decision point prematurely by the approval of massive credits for the Russians.

The Russians are expected to use the funds to purchase steel pipe, pumps and related machinery from the Japanese. These purchases are greatly needed by the country's recession-hit steel capital equipment industries.

It remains to be decided who would be responsible for engineering the project. It is also unclear which country would supply construction teams.

Several things worry the Japanese. The Russians have never permitted them to send survey teams to the Ob river oil fields, to the existing pipeline or to the areas through which the new pipeline would pass. Even now, with relations between the two countries warming, the Russians have not shown any definite indications of relaxing this prohibition.

Another trouble point is the fact that talks have never progressed to the point of discussing a price for the oil.

In addition, it remains to be seen what sort of assurances the Russians will be able to provide concerning their ability to guarantee that the Japanese will receive 50 million tons of oil per year over a period of 20 years or longer.

Some Japanese are even concerned about the political implications of the pipeline route, skirting the length of the Soviet-Manchurian border. It promises to be an important source of fuel for Soviet Army units deployed to counter a possible Chinese threat. And if a border conflict occurs and the pipeline is severed in the fighting, Japan could lose one-sixth of its total oil supplies at one stroke.

Despite all the complications and the disappointing history of other Soviet-Japanese efforts to agree on joint development of Soviet Asia, an air of optimism currently prevails on the pipeline. "Compared with several other proposals in the past, this pipeline seems more realistic and seems to be making more measurable progress," Mr. Yamashita said.

Oil Output Drops, Sales Blocked

Libya's Problems Rise After BP Seizure

TRIPOLI, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—Libya's sudden nationalization of British oil interests in December is producing more problems than profits for this radical Arab government.

The very waxy crude oil in the seized British Petroleum field at Sirir must be kept flowing continuously through a 320-mile pipeline to storage tanks in Tobruk. "It is ever so," a U.S. oil expert says, "it would solidify and present Libya with the world's longest candle."

To maintain the flow, Col. Moamer Qadhafi's government brought in foreign technicians and drafted qualified Libyans from U.S. oil companies in Tripoli. Despite these hasty measures, production has dropped from over 400,000 barrels a day to about 315,000.

More embarrassing to Libyan pride, the government has not been able to market a drop of the oil. Potential customers—both in the West and in Eastern Europe—have refrained from making any commitments in the face of BP's threatened legal action to claim damages from anyone handling oil from the concession.

No Monetary Crisis

Libya, with reserves of more than \$2.5 billion deposited in European and U.S. banks, will not face any monetary crisis over nationalization in the near future. But major foreign investment in several petrochemical and other ventures has been jeopardized.

according to a well-informed European source.

Libyan officials are insisting on some future "participation" and probably control—in the companies' operations. The demand is part of a worldwide controversy between oil companies and the 11 major nations that make up the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and control 90 percent of the world's oil exports.

The precise form of Libyan participation has not been decided, says Anis A. Shetawy, chairman and director general of Libyan National Oil Corp. But, he adds, the government "will want 51 percent of the oil companies' operations related to the concessions."

Skilled Extraction
There now are 18 foreign oil companies active in Libya, compared with 26 when the army seized power and ousted King Idris Sept. 1, 1969.

Thanks to the government's skillful extraction of higher royalties and taxes from the oil companies, Libya's oil revenues amount to about \$1.5 billion in 1971—considerable income for a country with only 2 million inhabitants.

Col. Qadhafi and his fellow members of the Revolutionary Command Council certainly are not squandering that money. The 1969 development budget was suspended when they took power. Construction of houses, public buildings and roads then under way was halted while all contracts were examined. Since then only about half the allocated budgets of \$550 million and \$640 million for the past two years has been spent, despite an urgent need for housing.

The government is ruled by the fear that current oil reserves will last only another 25 years. This provoked stringent new limitations on production and the requirement that companies continue active oil exploration or face cancellation of concessions.

But the companies, fearful of nationalization or participation demands, have sharply cut back exploration, and a U.S. analyst believes that the "phenomenal" development that marked the past decade will not be matched

U.K. to Probe Glaxo Bid Battle

The British government has decided to reverse its earlier policy and refer the Becham Group and Boots takeover battle for Glaxo Group to the Monopolies Commission. When Becham first announced its offer for Glaxo the move was not challenged by the government. Boots later announced a bid agreed to by Glaxo, which the companies did not believe would be referred to the commission. The government says that arrangements are being made for proposals to be held "in abeyance" during the period of the investigation. The commission is required to make its report within the next five months.

European Aero-Engine Talks

Bolton-Royce, the British firm that was nationalized after collapsing a year ago, is trying to organize a joint venture with four European companies to make aircraft engines. U.S. firms may be offered a place in the consortium later, industry sources say. The proposed European group's first major project, a superquiet jet engine, would involve at least \$250 million. Exploratory talks in Munich next week are to be attended by officials of Rolls-Royce, Fiat, Franco-Suavia, West Germany's Motor Turbo Union and Sweden's Flygmotor.

FTC Sets Cable TV Regulations

The U.S. Federal Communications Commission has announced its final approval of rules governing the growth of the potentially huge cable television industry. The new regulations, which will be effective March 31, will permit cable TV stations to import into large city markets at least two distant signals. Cable TV stations will be required to provide channels for community use, such as local television, newspapers, meter reading and educational programs.

Concorde Price Said to Soar

Concorde will cost nearly twice the builders' present estimates by the time deliveries start in June, 1974, although the 300 million franc (\$50 million) price will include all necessary spare parts. This has been revealed by Pierre Cot, president of Air France, which has placed an order for the Franco-British giant jetliner. The previous price for Concorde was set last December by Aérospatiale, a co-builder, at \$31.2 million excluding spare parts, which normally add 30 percent or more to an airline's investment per plane. The technical service of Air France said the basic unit cost will be about \$42 million by the time of first deliveries, and spare parts will add almost 50 percent more. Air France sources also reveal that the cost of the European A300B airbus will be about \$17.3 million, spare parts included. Until now the price had been set at \$12.7 million. The A300B, which has a passenger capacity of between 250 to 300, is being built by French, West German, Dutch, British and Spanish companies.

BLMC Forecasts Unchanged Payout

Lord Stokes, chairman of British Leyland Motor Corp. (BLMC), says the firm expects to pay a dividend of "not less than" 2 pence a share for the year ending Sept. 30 on its enlarged capital, compared with the recently announced 2 pence per share for 1971. In a rights issue prospectus, Lord Stokes says that sales for the first three months of the current year show an increase over a year earlier, although profits are marginally below that of the previous year. BLMC is carrying out a \$51 million fund-raising operation which includes a rights issue for 53,770,440 shares at a subscription price of 45 pence each. It also plans to issue \$24.9 of 7 1/4 percent convertible unsecured loan stock due 1982, at par.

Aimed at Aiding Investors

SEC Unveils Stock Market Reform Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (NYT).—The Securities and Exchange Commission proposed yesterday a number of basic changes in the way stocks are traded, most of them aimed at bringing to investors the benefits of greater competition among different parts of the securities business.

The long-awaited policy statement on the future structure of the stock markets noted that it was not necessarily promising any reduction in the cost of buying and selling stocks. But it said its policies were aimed at giving investors a better deal in a number of ways, among them, providing greater assurance that stockbrokers will

be putting the customers' interests ahead of their own.

For the individual investor, the most visible result of the plans will be the creation of a unified stock tape, which will report every purchase and sale of any stock that is listed on a stock exchange, regardless of where the trade was made. At present, stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange may be traded on a half-dozen regional exchanges or no exchange at all, and the ordinary investor has no way of finding out whether he could have gotten a better price somewhere else.

The SEC said it hoped that substantial progress would be made toward creation of an all-encompassing stock tape for listed stocks by the end of the year. In the meantime, beginning almost at once, it plans to order the collection and publication of information on all such stock trades on a once-a-day basis.

Other major recommendations would:

● Reduce from \$500,000 to \$300,000 the level beyond which price-fixing of commissions on

stock transactions would be prohibited.

● Prohibit mutual funds managers from directing stock transactions of the fund to brokers as additional compensation for selling fund shares.

● Wipe out rules that prohibit exchange members from doing business with non-members except in limited circumstances.

● Permit continued operation of the "third market"—and that is, over-the-counter trading of stock listed on exchanges—but imposing new regulations and reporting requirements on third-market brokers.

Among the dozen or more major policy conclusions that the SEC reached, only a few are ready for immediate implementation. Only a few of the rest would require legislation.

The delay will come, in the majority of cases, because complex details need to be worked out. To handle these details, the SEC announced its intention of appointing three separate working committees, largely drawn from the industry itself but also including members of the SEC staff.

Wall St. Prices Wilt As Market Gets Jitters

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Stock prices moved lower today in somewhat jittery trading as interest in low-price issues stretched out its week-long boom on the New York Stock Exchange.

Wall Street sources said that, hand-in-hand with speculative activity, a definite tone of caution appeared in the market in response to renewed worry over the international currency situation.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down by 5.11 at 2:30 p.m., ended with a loss of 2.7 at 938.15.

Levitz Furniture, perhaps the market's most closely-watched issue at this critical juncture, proved something of a surprise with its show of strength. Levitz, which had not traded since Monday after plummeting 17 to 137 1/2, re-opened at 140 shortly after 2 p.m. on a block of 54,000 shares.

Later, it traded as high as 145 1/2 before finishing at 143 with an advance of 5 1/2 on a turnover totaling 100,500 shares, not quite enough to put it among the 15 most active stocks.

Observers attributed part of the rebound in Levitz, which has several formal investigations in progress on its trading pattern, to short covering. The stock has climbed from a 1970 low of 13 3/8 to a recent record price of 159 1/4.

Underlining the note of caution, two of the nation's largest brokerage houses advised their trading clients privately either to take some profits or to reduce their market exposure, in view of current developments.

Both firms stressed their basic feeling that stock prices will trend higher during 1972, but they noted such short-term caution signals as the speculation in gold abroad, the flurry in low-price issues and the recent weakness of the bond market.

"Signs of speculative activity are increasing," warned one brokerage concern. "Margin accounts are buying heavily."

Turnover ran at a heavy rate of 18.88 million shares, although it slipped from yesterday's volume of 24.07 million, which ranked as the seventh highest on record.

The five-day advance on the American Stock Exchange and in the over-the-counter trading ended today as both lists declined in continued active trading. The exchange's price index finished down 0.02 at 37.31. A total of 582 issues fell while 405 rose.

For all 1971, installment credit outstanding rose about \$8.4 billion, compared to a \$3 billion increase in 1970.

Valerio Charged With Embezzling At Montedison

ROME, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—The Milan prosecuting attorney's office today filed formal charges against Giorgio Valerio, former president of Montedison Edison, alleging embezzlement of Montedison funds, accounting irregularities and deception of the public in accounting for Montedison funds.

Seven other persons were charged with Mr. Valerio. They are Bruno Zanni, Guido Molteni, Angelo Chiappa, Giorgio Curati, Giampaolo Cavalli, Vittorio de Biasi and Vito Bonomi.

The case involves a shareholders' allegation that funds totaling 25 billion lire (about \$43 million) carried in the Montedison books during the Valerio administration as a "confidential account" were used by the accused to their own benefit.

In the over-the-counter market, the Nasdaq industrial index fell 0.13 to 127.27. Of the 2,865 Nasdaq issues traded, 818 declined, 572 rose and 1,575 were unchanged.

Among the bigger losers on the Amex were Anthony Industries, which fell 3 1/8 to 31 5/8, and Vintage Enterprises, off 1 1/2 to 23 1/4.

Turnover fell to 7.7 million shares from 8.97 million yesterday.

On the bond market corporates turned lower in quiet trading in the afternoon, closing the session off 1.4 while government bonds drifted throughout the session ahead of the announcement of the results of the Treasury refunding.

U.S. Lifts Ban On Stock Issue By Savings Group

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—In a decision likely to have major implications for the giant savings and loan industry, the government yesterday allowed a federal savings association (S & L) to become a stock corporation.

The unexpected move means that stock with an estimated initial market value of about \$40 million will be distributed free to about 85,000 depositors of Citizens Federal Savings & Loan Association of San Francisco. Depositors in other mutually owned S & Ls in the nation could similarly benefit if the government allows conversions elsewhere.

The board's decision allows Citizens Federal to issue to its depositors stock representing what in theory the depositors already own through their deposits in proportionate shares of the mutual association's net worth. The distribution will create a whole class of instant stockholders.

Consumer Credit Increases in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—Consumer credit rose a seasonally adjusted \$800 million in December, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The increase was less than November's record advance of \$1.27 billion, primarily because of smaller gains in automobile credit and personal loans, the report said. But growth in non-automotive goods credit reached a new high for the second month in a row, rising \$416 million.

For all 1971, installment credit outstanding rose about \$8.4 billion, compared to a \$3 billion increase in 1970.

EXPERTISE FINANCIERE

PRIVIES S.A.

We are a Swiss firm of investment consultants. We recommend placements and contacts only after having thoroughly examined the offer. We attach particular importance to the safety of the placement and to the reputation and the background of the promoters involved. Presently we know of several very interesting long-term placements for income in Swiss francs. For further information about our services, for references, please write us, or visit us:

3 Av. Perrone, 1204 NYON/Suisse. Tel.: (Geneve) 61.40.41.

Traditional
SCOTCH with
age appeal



**HOUSE
OF
LORDS**

8 years old

TAX FREE CARS

For inquiries please write, if you prefer 120 page catalogue with 50 colour pictures and full information how to purchase TAX-FREE CARS, send coupon and one dollar to:

JETCAR c/o United T. & M. Agency Ltd. Tel. 0783/476356

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY/STATE _____

**DEALERS & BROKERS
REQUIRED FOR PLACEMENT OF
BOND ISSUE**

CURRENCY: Swiss Francs.
LENGTH : 1972-1977.
INTEREST : 9 1/3% annually.
ISSUE : 99% of face value.

Possibilities of accepting certain mutual fund certificates as payment.
Further dealers information and commissions:

F.O. Box 17/Collex
1249 GENEVA, Switzerland.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF USIF REAL ESTATE

THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION OF USIF REAL ESTATE AS RECOMMENDED BY THE FUND'S CUSTODIAN TRUSTEE, TRUST CORPORATION OF BAHAMAS LTD. (TCB), AND THE FUND'S FINANCIAL ADVISOR, LEHMAN BROTHERS OF NEW YORK, HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE BAHAMAS.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PLAN APPROVED BY THE COURT, A SUBSIDIARY OF ARLEN REALTY & DEVELOPMENT CORP. (ARLEN) WILL BECOME THE NEW MANAGING TRUSTEE. GRAMCO MANAGEMENT LIMITED HAS RESIGNED AS MANAGER.

THE SUPREME COURT APPROVED THE CONVERSION OF THE FUND TO A CLOSED-END FUND, APPROVED THE PROCEDURES ENABLING MARGIN SHAREHOLDERS TO REINSTATE THEIR LOANS AND PERMANENTLY SUSPENDED REDEMPTION OF SHARES FOR CASH. NO SHAREHOLDER WHO HAS A REQUEST OUTSTANDING MAY THEREFORE BE REDEEMED AND WILL REMAIN A SHAREHOLDER OF THE FUND.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION IS SUBJECT TO APPEAL. ANY APPEAL WOULD DELAY TCB AND ARLEN IN IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

TC • TRUST CORPORATION OF BAHAMAS LIMITED
P.O. BOX N 7788, NASSAU, N.P., BAHAMAS
JANUARY 31, 1972

هكذا من الأعمال

7/118 7/76

7.18% on demand deposits with immediate withdrawal available. And even higher rates on fixed term deposits.

- ✓ With the safety of a solid, experienced bank in a stable, tax-free country.
- ✓ We offer completely confidential accounts with no reports to any government, accounts in any currency, and full banking services.

Send the coupon for details.

British American Bank, Ltd. Dept. HY
British American Bank Building
P.O.B. 107770, Nassau, Bahamas

☐ Please send full details.
☐ Please open account.

Amount enclosed

Name

Address

City

Country

British-American Bank
 LIMITED

Dr. F. Cruz, Chairman

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

These Securities are not being offered to the public.

February 1 1972

U.S. \$21,500,000

Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Públicos, S.A.

(A Financial Agency of the United Mexican States)

External Loan Sinking Fund Securities due 1987

The private placement of these securities has been negotiated by Hubbard, Westervelt & Mottelay, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Incorporated

Incorporated

**K/S A/S VERVEN & CO.
OSLO**

(being a partnership of Norwegian shipping companies)

US \$28,000,000

Secured Tanker Construction Loan

arranged by

**Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Limited
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse**

and provided by

**Amsterdam Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Bank of Montreal
Bankers Trust Company
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson
Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Limited
Seattle-First National Bank**

January 1972

HILTON INTERNATIONAL IS A LOT OF LITTLE THINGS THAT ADD UP TO THE FINEST HOTELS IN AFRICA AND MADAGASCAR.
ADDIS ABABA HILTON ONLY LUXURY HOTEL IN ETHIOPIA. MADAGASCAR HILTON FIRST LUXURY HOTEL IN MALAGASY REPUBLIC.
NAIROBI HILTON FINEST IN KENYA. NILE HILTON 20TH-CENTURY LUXURY IN SIGHT OF THE PYRAMIDS.
 AND THERE ARE 50 OTHER FINE HILTON INTERNATIONAL HOTELS AROUND THE WORLD. FOR RESERVATIONS, CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, ANY HILTON HOTEL OR HILTON RESERVATION SERVICE. IN PARIS: 720-3012. IN FRANKFURT: 28-16-37. IN LONDON: (01) 493-8888. IN GENOVA: (051) 23-22-22.

AND THERE ARE 30 OTHER FIVE-THREE INTERNATIONAL HOTELS THROUGH THE WORLD. FOR RESERVATIONS, CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, ANY Hilton HOTEL OR Hilton RESERVATION SERVICE. IN PARIS: 720-3012. IN FRANKFURT: 28-16-33. IN LONDON: (01) 493-8888. IN GENEVA: (022) 32-05-56.

PEANUTS



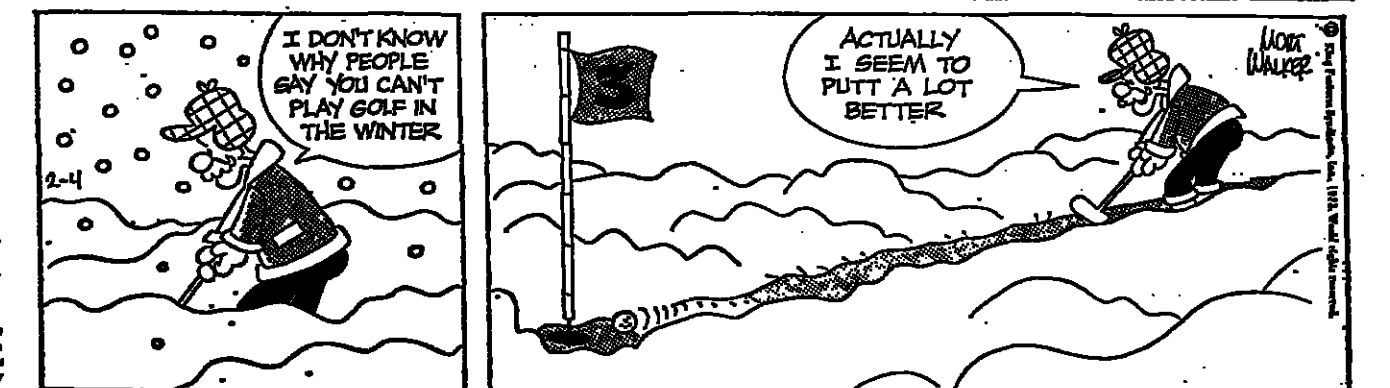
B. C.



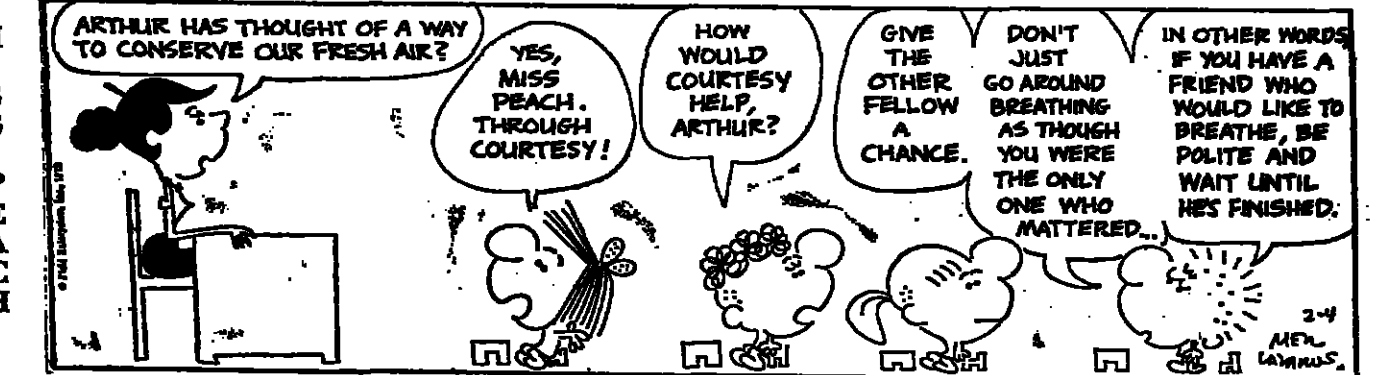
L. I. L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



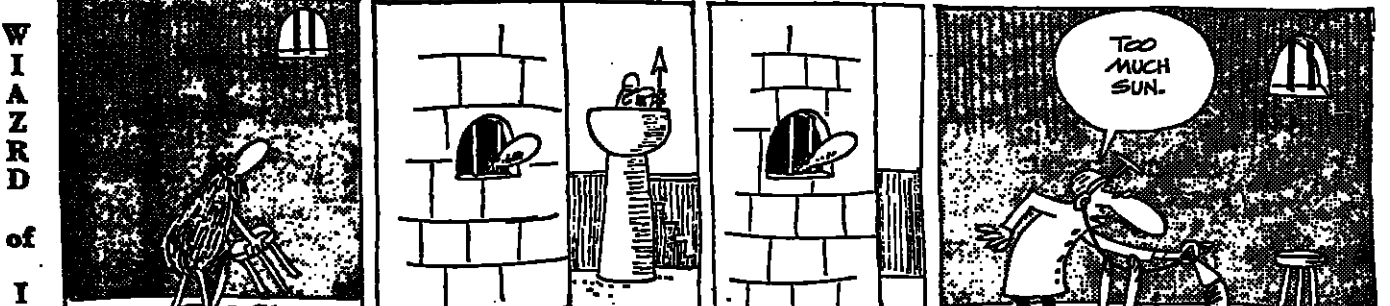
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The first major victory recorded in international competition by players from behind the Iron Curtain was scored last weekend in London when two Polish experts, Lukasz Lebiada and Andrzej Wilkosz, won The Sunday Times Invitation Pairs Championship ahead of 15 pairs from eight other countries.

Going into the final round Giorgio Belladonna and Renato Mondolfo of Italy were in the lead and a victory for their Precision methods seemed likely. But they had to play their nearest rivals, the Poles, who won the crucial match 7 1/2 to 1 1/2.

The Poles were able to punish the Italians on the diagrammed deal from that match when Mondolfo made a borderline opening bid of one diamond with the North hand. Lebiada contributed a take-out double as East, and Wilkosz made an inspired penalty pass as West in spite of the fact that his diamonds did not meet the prescribed quality standards.

NORTH	EAST
♠ 103	♠ A754
♥ A12	♥ Q5
♦ Q532	♦ K863
♣ A775	♣ K963

WEST

♠ Q12	♠ A754
♥ Q9863	♥ Q5
♦ A10876	♦ K863
♣ 10	♣ K963

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	1♣	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Redbl.	Pass
1♠	Pass	1NT	Dbl.
2♣	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

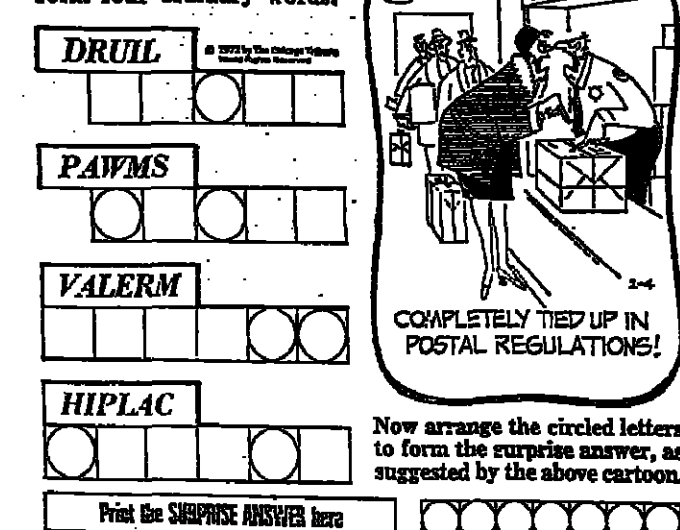
CLAMP	SOAPS	SEAT
AMOR	MUSIC	ALLY
LADY	WITH	THE
ERE	ALGY	EVEN
OREO	EDOW	
TEMPOS	ADORE	KCB
AMERICAN	AIR	MATRY
INTREGRAL	WARR	
LEES	REDS	RELIVE
SSR	RETE	RINSES
OUSE	TEST	
SPIRIT	TIME	VIAG
MISSNIGHT	TINGALE	
SEW	GOITS	ONAS
MEEN	GASIES	DEITY

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: IRONY SAUTE PEPSIN FARINA
Answer: Goss off to report trouble—A SIREN

BOOKS

Criminals at Large

Reviewed by Newgate Callendar

BY now the Chandler-derived private-eye novel is as solidified in its form as a cowboy movie or an Egyptian mummy. The writing is lean, crisp, cynical. The conventions include a hero who is tough and ruthless, yet honest and sensitive. He lives in squalid surroundings. A good deal of his time is spent in a self-pity. He works for \$50 a day and expenses. Vast sums are often in his grasp, but he quixotically passes them on.

Which brings us to "DEAD-FALL" by Keith Laumer (Doubleday, \$4.95), a novelist already admired for his science-fiction. Often the book seems a parody of Chandler, to whom, incidentally, it is dedicated. ("I looked at my face in the mirror. It looked back at me. The years had left a lot of tracks on it. I yawned, giving myself a good view of my things.") Are there still those to whom this Weltweiser means something?

In fairness to Laumer, he can also come up with well-turned phrases. ("He... made sounds like a bagpipe undergoing repairs.") He gave me a look as flat and hard and colorless as a sidewalk." His plotting is complicated without being incoherent. "Deadfall" has to do with an ex-convict hiring the private eye to find his long-lost adopted daughter. Needless to say, all kinds of violent things happen. If Laumer will get rid of those stylistic derivations, his Joe Shaw can develop into a believable addition to the field.

Richard Martin Stern's "Murder in the Walls," a fine, fast book, introduced a part Apache, part Spanish-American hero, La Johnny Ortiz of the Santa Fe police. (For which read Santa Fe) police. Now comes the second in the series, "YOU DON'T NEED AN ENEMY" (Scribner, \$4.95), and this, too, is excellent, though perhaps without the tension that made the first book so memorable. Much the same cast is present, as Ortiz deals with the murder of a rich widow and an assault on his girl friend. As in "Murder in the Walls," we have the New Mexican desert, the outdoors feeling of hunter and hunted, and an exceptionally smooth tempo.

Another assured professional is Oliver Bleck, whose "THE PROCAINE CHRONICLE" (Morrow, \$5.95) relates the adventures of Abner Procaine, one of the world's great thieves, and his go-between, Philip St. Yves. There is a cute idea here: a master crook with so great a sense of history and his own importance that he keeps a diary. Those diaries are stolen, and the theft is followed by murder. The idea is offbeat, but it works. Certainly "The Procaine Chronicle" is not nearly as forced as Bleck's

Best Sellers

The New York Times
This analysis is based on figures obtained from more than 100 book stores in 64 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Week	Last Week
FICTION	
1 The Winds of War, Wouk	2
2 The Day After Tomorrow	1
3 The Day After Tomorrow	1
4 The Day After Tomorrow	1
5 The Day After Tomorrow	1
6 The Day After Tomorrow	1
7 The Day After Tomorrow	1
8 The Day After Tomorrow	1
9 The Day After Tomorrow	1
10 The Day After Tomorrow	1
GENERAL	
1 Eleanor and Franklin	1
2 Tracy and Keppner	1
3 Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee, Brown	1
4 Annie, Vol. II, Martin	1
5 Honor Thy Father, Vaisey	1
6 The Defective Never Gets, Bailey with Aronson	1
7 The Last Whole Earth Catalog, Portola Institute	1
8 Brian Piccolo: A Short Story, Piccolo	1
9 Wonderful Womans, full Walk with McChesney	1
10 Beyond Freedom and Dignity, Skinner	1

CROSSWORD

By Will Went

ACROSS		
1 Coconut meat	45 Average	11 Learning that there's no Santa Claus
2 Onion feature	46 Acidity	12 Image
3 Work on a magazine	47 Kind of hand	13 Some greenbacks
4 Sharp and bitter	48 Compass reading	14 Box
5 English composer	49 Motel, for one	15 Arabian V.I.P.
6 Brood of pheasants	50 Use the telephone	16 Mr. in Bonn
7 Founder of U. of Virginia	51 Iowa city	17 Palm starch
8 Killer whale	52 Brash upstarts	18 Words of surprise
9 — sapiens	53 Plumber	19 Island near Java
10 Druggies	54 Head, in Bordeaux	20 Crafts' partner
11 Pulpit talk: Abbr.	55 Type of rifle	21 Sac
12 Catch of fish	56 Bask	22 Servant
13 Threshold	57 Show displeasure	23 Japanese box
14 Throat-clearing sound	58 Fiend	24 Flew
15 Metal beam	DOWN	
16 Resinous substance	1 Rome's Elder and Younger	25 Two clubs, etc.
17 Resinous substance	2 Yellowish color	26 Fragrance
18 Rose hazard	3 Hamlet's weakness	27 Village, in Africa
19 Conceal	4 Fissure	28 Room, in Madrid
20 Writer Murdoch	5 Girl's name	29 Native Egyptians
21 Sandwich shop, for short	6 S.A. monkey	30 Bowling alleys
22 Pinder, for one	7 Certain political experts	31 Late Russian
23 Ameche	8 Lowdown	32 V.I.P.
24 Extinct bird	9 Ship-shaped clock	33 Tools for a cobbler
	10 Register	34 En-lai
		35 Three, in Munich
		36 Samson part
		37 Criminal suffix
		38 Times of day

